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TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

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THE NEW ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE

AFTER THREE OMINOUS YEARS of bitterness, bickering, and working at cross-purposes, the sudden and dramatic announcement of a twenty-year defensive alliance between Great Britain and France is regarded by some of our editorial observers as a direct result of the refusal of the United States to join the League of Nations. Or, as the Newark *News* states it, "the Anglo-French alliance is the fruit of Lodgeism." Both France and Britain preferred the guaranties of the League, says this Newark paper, but when "denied those by America's refusal to participate, they were forced to take the hard and fast military compact." This new alliance also takes the place of the Anglo-American-French pact signed at Paris by President Wilson but rejected by the United States Senate, notes the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which hails its announcement after a semi-secret four-hour conference between the British and French Premiers at Boulogne as evidence that "Lloyd George is meeting the demand of the present Administration that Europe show her good faith by putting her own house in order before calling upon America for help." The alliance, it adds, paves the way for the Genoa Conference and the economic reconstruction of Europe, altho it still leaves doubtful the question of America's participation.

For this reason most of our papers seem to agree that the pact arranged by Lloyd George and Raymond Poincaré is something to be welcomed with cordial approbation by public opinion in the United States. This country, says the Washington *Herald*, "is vitally interested, because the quicker Europe turns her attention to reconstruction on a sound economic basis the quicker business here will return to a healthy condition." At the same time remarks the Newark journal that we previously quoted, it means that "for the next twenty years we can not deal with Britain or France as wholly independent countries, but as allies of each other," because, "yoked by the military alliance, they are bound to come to an agreement on other questions and to travel together." And a Paris correspondent of the New York *Times*, Edwin L. James, says that the new alliance robs the United States of the dominant influence which it had in international affairs by virtue of holding the balance of power. To quote Mr. James:

> "It has been the case ever since the Paris Peace Conference that with England and France as rivals, America's entrance into world politics on a real scale meant that she would hold the balance of power. The close partnership between England and France changes that and puts us on a different footing. In parenthesis, it should be said that the United States stands responsible indirectly for the new alliance, for had we entered the League of Nations and made it the real organization it was intended to be, England and France would not have faced the necessity of the alliance about to be concluded. The Covenant's framers intended it to mak unnecessary the system of military alliances, and that it has not done so is due in the largest degree to abstinence of America from League activity. . . .
>
> "President Harding said in January that the Cannes Conference and its fruits were the result of the Washington Conference. He was more nearly right than he perhaps knew. Having in mind the inconveniences of tying up tight with England, French statesmen, up to the opening of the Washington Conference, held to the hope of international action by the side of America, with England leading the opposing faction.
>
> "It did not take M. Briand long to discover at Washington that that dream would not come true. He returned to Europe, his mind made up that he must make a bargain with London. That policy of M. Briand has been carried out by M. Poincaré. And England and France will form a combination hard to beat."

If this means anything, says the same dispatch, "it must mean an end of the tiresome quarrels between England and France which have curst Europe since November 11, 1918."

The agreements reached at the historic Boulogne Conference on February 25, in addition to the twenty-year alliance, are outlined in an official communiqué and in statements made to the press by the Premiers themselves. The official communiqué states that Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Poincaré will ask the Italian Government to convene the Genoa Conference on April 10 (a postponement from March 8), and that they "entirely agree on the political guaranties to be secured in order to avoid any encroachment either on the rights of the League of Nations or upon the treaties signed in France since the peace, or upon the rights of the Allies with regard to reparations." It dwells upon the cordial spirit that dominated the meeting, and ends with the assurance that the two Prime Ministers "feel particularly convinced that no difference of a political character will stand in the way of the two nations working together in full mutual confidence for the economic reconstruction of Europe and the consolidation of peace." In an interview, Mr. Lloyd George said:

> "We are in complete agreement on all points and, what is to my mind more important, a proper atmosphere has been created. . . .
>
> "I am more than satisfied with the day's conference on the question of Russia. The fact that Russia has accepted our invitation to the conference does not imply recognition of the Soviet by any means. Everything depends upon the guaranties and safeguards which Russia can give at Genoa. If these are satisfactory then recognition may follow, perhaps immediately, but I shall certainly not press for recognition of the Soviet Government if the guaranties forthcoming at Genoa are not satisfactory. I wouldn't do that under any consideration; France and England are in agreement upon that question."

And in the statement given out by Premier Poincaré in Paris we read:

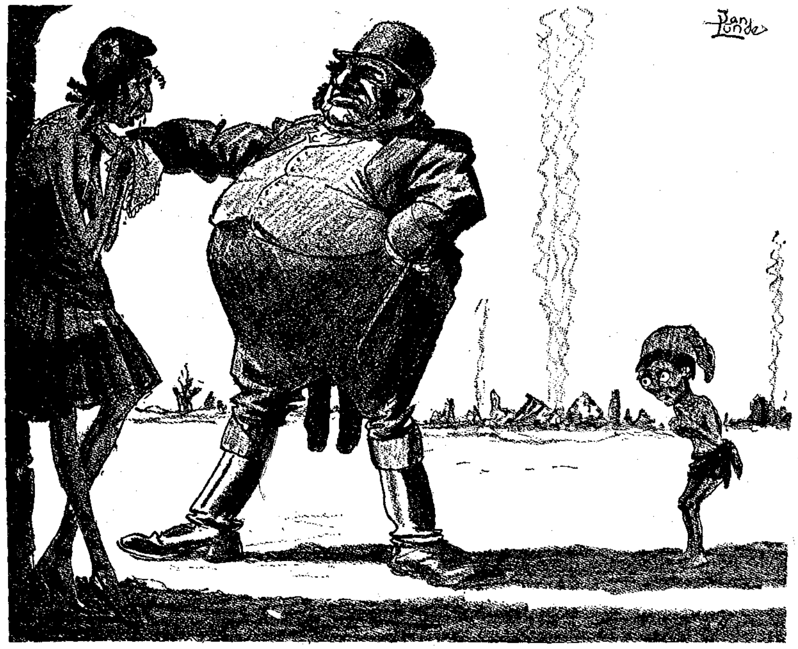
> "We have come to a complete understanding on all subjects. . . .
>
> "The question of recognizing the Bolsheviki will be considered at the end of the Genoa meeting. Lloyd George said it was most important to see what type of men would represent Russia there before the subject of recognition could be broached.
>
> "I am more than satisfied with the complete arrangement with England. We can go to Genoa now with full confidence. The conference will not be considered a permanent organization.

All technical details will be handled through the League of Nations.

"European land disarmament was not mentioned at Boulogne and will not be treated at Genoa, because we are under agreement not to interfere with the work of the League of Nations, which is actually examining this subject."

Other dispatches tell us that the twenty-year defensive alliance agreed upon at the same time includes an Anglo-French guaranty to protect Poland from German aggression. The importance of this is emphasized by the New York *Evening Post*, in which we read:

"It is a settlement that goes to the heart of the European problem. As far as the security of French soil is concerned, a written alliance might possibly have been dispensed with. Great Britain certainly would not have regarded with equanimity a new German attack on France, and even the United States would have been far from indifferent. But with regard to Poland it was made quite obvious during the discussions about Genoa that a considerable portion of public opinion expected a rewriting of the treaties. The frontiers of 1919 were to go into the melting-pot. The reference was to Poland. But once you say Poland, you also imply Czecho-Slovakia, Roumania, Jugo-Slavia.



THE ANGLO-FRENCH AGREEMENT.

JOHN BULL: "Don't cry, Marianne; I promise to protect you against that German for twenty years. Then you can see if you can manage him yourself."

—*Karikaturen* (Christiania).

"This would only have meant to wrench the lid off Pandora's box in Central Europe. People spoke of Genoa as a conference for reconstruction. But in a good many instances people did not mean reconstruction but destruction—the destruction of the Europe of 1919 as determined by a catastrophic war and a difficult peace. Some who so spoke may or may not have realized the full implication. But the certain implication of an attempt to rewrite frontiers was war. Lloyd George and Poincaré have now agreed that there shall be no war. There are to be no territorial fears at Warsaw, Prague, Belgrade, Bucharest. There are to be no territorial hopes at Berlin. The political map of Europe has been drawn for the next twenty years. And it is upon the basis of that map that economic reconstruction must be worked out.

"Once such political security is established for the new nations in Central Europe and for France herself, Lloyd George is entitled to press as hard as he can for the return of economic sanity. He can demand that France abandon her *non possumus* with regard to Russia. He can demand that the states of Central Europe give up their bickerings and jealousies and settle down to work together. Finance, exchange, trade, railroads, water-ways, raw materials—all these can properly be discust at Genoa when once it has been made clear that the bottom will not be knocked out of the political structure of Europe.

"It may not be an ideal structure, but it is the result of the greatest war in history. And only those who do not shrink from another war and certain chaos will talk lightly of a new territorial deal all round. The arrangement at Boulogne brings assurance that Genoa will work for peace and not for destruction."

The French newspapers, Associated press dispatches tell us, are virtually unanimous in their indorsement of the results of the Boulogne Conference. The only discordant note reported is sounded by the Paris *Humanité*, a paper of communistic tendencies, which declares that "French militarism and British commerce are still arrayed against each other, quarreling about the advantages secured from their supremacy." In London, says a special dispatch to the New York *Times*, "opinion is divided as to whether much or little was done at the meeting of the Premiers at Boulogne." We read further:

"Those papers which hoped that European disarmament would be discust at Genoa console themselves by recalling that, after all, disarmament was not on the agenda for Genoa agreed to by Lloyd George and Briand at Cannes, and it is pointed out that should the nations at Genoa agree upon a truce for ten years or more, as Lloyd George may propose, meanwhile recognizing and accepting existing frontiers, the way might be opened for a later agreement for a reduction of armies. France recognizes that as the League of Nations does not include Germany and Russia, it could not undertake the task prescribed for Genoa. This is one point obtained by Lloyd George, who argues that to turn over the work of the Genoa Conference to the League of Nations, as France had seemed to want to do, would be to make American participation wholly impossible."

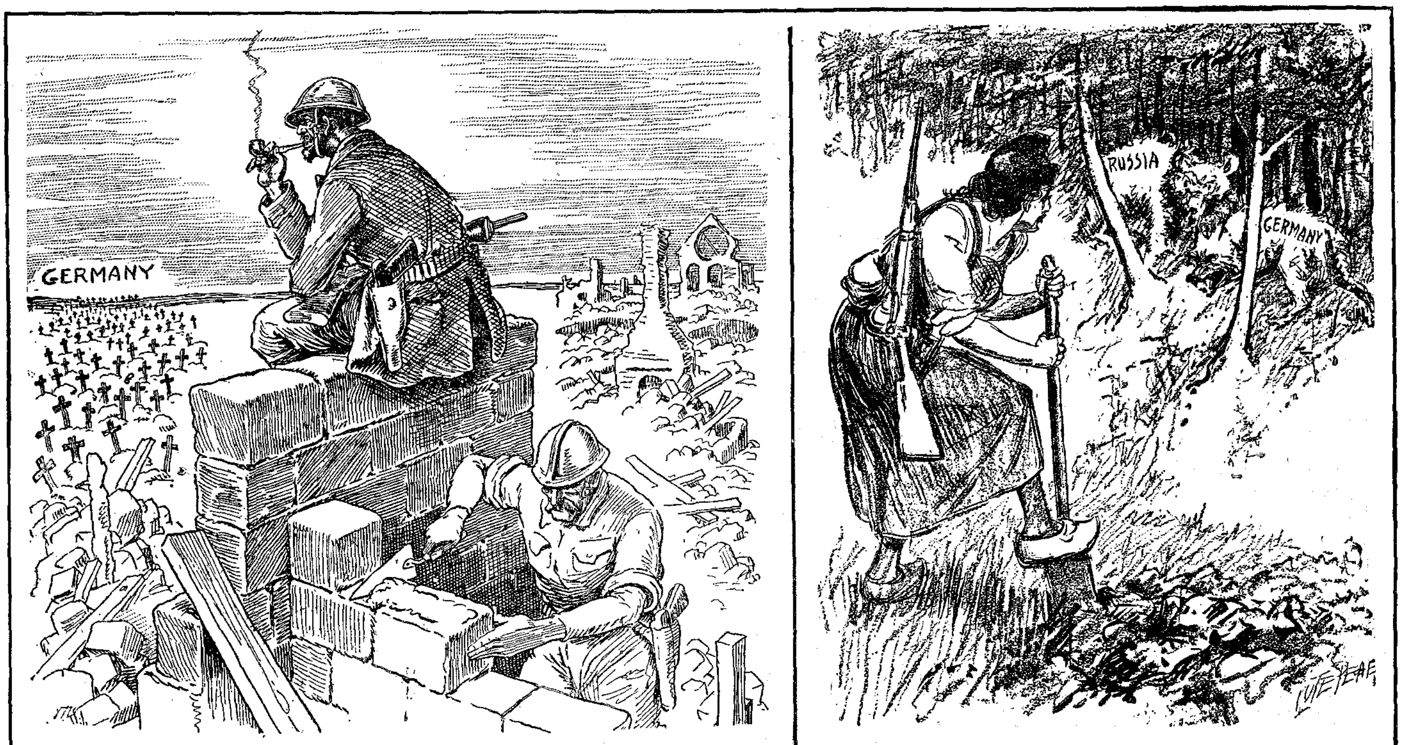
Turning again to our own press, we find the New York *World* interpreting the Boulogne agreement as "a tremendous maneuver, a gigantic jockeying for position." Of the results as they will be reflected in the Genoa Conference, it says:

"In order to fetch M. Poincaré to Genoa and to restore Germany and Russia to the councils of Europe, Mr. Lloyd George has apparently agreed temporarily to pay any price M. Poincaré asks. At Genoa they will not talk about reparations, they will not talk about reduction of armaments, they will not talk about the treaties, they will not, because of America's attitude, be able to talk about the debts.

"Consequently they will not be able to do anything about the finances of Europe, the balancing of budgets, the stabilizing of the currencies, or, except in comparatively minor matters, about the improvement of trade. They may talk about the weather, and yet as long as they talk about something more or less in the manner of equals around the same table a very great breach will have been made in the policy of dictation, isolation and ostracism which the French Government calls peace.

"Genoa, in short, is to be a stage in the political reconciliation which must precede economic reconstruction. . . . The test and the value of Genoa is that it is a chance to break the ice But much can happen before April—to M. Poincaré among others—and altho everything possible has been done to make constructive achievement impossible, there may be a rush of feeling in Europe, a change of mind in Washington, to give the whole conference a fillip which will drive it to real success over all the mental hazards. But even if the definite achievement is as small as now seems probable, the mere fact of an all-European conference in place of the dreary round of notes and ultimata is enormously important."

By agreeing on the Genoa Conference, says the Rochester *Times-Union*, the French and British Premiers have brought it about that "for the first time since the war there is to be a genuine European Congress in which all important states will be represented." This, it adds, "is most hopeful." "There is



OF COURSE, FRANCE IS ARMED! WHO WOULDN'T BE?
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch.*

FRANCE.
—Pease in the Newark *News.*

SYMPATHETIC VIEWS OF FRANCE'S FEARS.

nothing in Russia at present, or likely to be in the early future to make anybody afraid of her if France and England stand together," thinks the Brooklyn *Citizen.* The New York *Tribune* says that the importance of the Anglo-French alliance itself "will probably far outweigh any results attainable at Genoa." "An assured and lasting friendship between France and Great Britain will be the best guaranty for the permanent peace of Europe," declares the Montreal *Gazette.* And in the Providence *Bulletin* we read:

> "As far as the United States is concerned there should be nothing but rejoicing at the news that disputes between Britain and France may now come to an end. A strong union between the two leading Powers of Europe may mean less trouble for the United States in the future, rapid strides toward European disarmament, which is desired by this country, the adoption of a definite policy toward Germany and the maintenance of peace in that center of turmoil and trouble which is known as the Near East.
>
> "No end of good may come from this important alliance, and Americans are glad to find that the petty differences between their former associates are in the process of settlement. World hopes for peace and progress are bound up in such a European compact as this."

But the Baltimore *American* warns us that "if the Boulogne meeting really marks the beginning of an attempt to rebuild Europe with an Anglo-French alliance as the foundation rather than the capstone, we are evidently in the presence of a doubtful and precarious piece of political engineering."

Turning again to the Genoa Conference, for which the Boulogne meeting cleared the way, the New York *Evening Mail* remarks:

> "What will puzzle most people is how the delegates at Genoa can discuss economic restoration without discussing the reparations question and the whole treaty of Versailles. These are of the very essence of the whole problem.
>
> "Our guess is that, altho M. Poincaré will not go to the conference specifically to discuss them, once there he will find their discussion inevitable. The month's delay in the assembling of the conference will give French public opinion favorable to a revision of the present impossible pacts a chance to grow. M. Poincaré will know how to stimulate it, and will be backed in that regard by the followers of Briand. He can then bow to the inevitable and also save his political face."

OLD TREATMENT FOR NEW TREATIES

HISTORY'S LITTLE WAY of repeating itself on occasion keeps editors from subscribing to Mr. Ford's dictum that history is all "bunk." During the last few days the Harding treaties have been going through much the same treatment that the Wilson treaty underwent two years ago, papers of both parties agree. The chief difference, it is remarked, is that "the pursuer of 1920 has become the pursued of 1922." A Democratic observer sees "more than one engineer deliciously hoist by his own petard," while a Republican admits that "Senator Lodge's chickens are coming home to roost." We are carried back to the old debates on the Versailles pact, as we read in the Washington dispatches of "irreconcilables" and "die-hards," "blasts from Borah" and "attacks by Johnson," of committee wrangles and Senatorial debates, and confident predictions of eventual "ratification with reservation." "Our over-important Senate," remarks the Cincinnati *Times-Star* (Rep.), is scrutinizing the handiwork of Harding and Hughes "a good deal as if the Beef Trust had done something off-color." Altogether, it seems to the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) that a condition of affairs is rapidly developing "whereby no spokesman of the Government will dare make a definite commitment of the nation on any question of foreign policy."

The Senatorial phase in the life of the treaties negotiated at the Washington Conference began directly after the Conference closed its sessions on February 6th. On the 10th, President Harding presented the seven treaties to the Senate, making a speech in which he earnestly pleaded for ratification, saying in part:

> "If we can not join in making effective these covenants for peace and stamp this Conference with America's approval, we shall discredit the influence of the Republic, render future efforts futile and unlikely, and write discouragement where to-day the world is ready to acclaim new hope. Either these treaties must have your cordial sanction or every proclaimed desire to promote peace and prevent war becomes a hollow mockery.
>
> "Your Government encouraged and has signed the compact which it had much to do in fashioning. If to these understandings for peace, if to these advanced expressions of the conscience of leading Powers, if to these concords to guard against conflict

and lift the burdens of armament, if to all these the Senate will not advise consent, then it will be futile to try again."

The next step on the road to ratification or rejection came the following day when the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations took the treaties up for formal consideration. Newspaper readers who have been following the Washington dispatches will recall that on the 15th Senator Hitchcock asked for the records of the private negotiations and discussions preliminary to the drafting of the Four-Power Treaty which, it might be said here, is the only one of the treaties which has aroused serious opposition. The day after, the Senate adopted the Hitchcock resolution unanimously. The next movement was President Harding's, and on the 20th he told the Senate that it was "impossible" to furnish the information asked and that, moreover, it was not "compatible with public interest or consistent with the amenities of international negotiation to attempt to reveal informal and confidential conversations." During these days the treaties were undergoing lively criticism in the committee-room. Senators Hiram Johnson, Brandegee, McCormick and Pomerene suggested reservations to assert the power of Congress, to eliminate the idea of a moral obligation or of the necessity to use force. Senator Johnson wanted a reservation which would assert our right to fortify the Philippines and Guam and to set up naval bases there. Article II was attacked by Senators as a second "Article X." The article in question (according to the full text of the Treaty published in THE LITERARY DIGEST of December 24) states that if the rights of any one of the contracting Powers in the Pacific "are threatened by the aggressive action of any other Power, the high contracting parties shall communicate with one another fully and frankly, in order to arrive at an understanding as to the most efficient measures to be taken, jointly and separately, to meet the exigencies of the particular situation." President Harding was said to be "not fussy about the dotting of 'i's' and the crossing of 't's.'" The President was reported to have told callers that he had been a reservationist on the Versailles Treaty when he was in the Senate, and that while he thought there was nothing in the Washington Conference treaties that required a reservation, he felt that he could not pass judgment on the matter of reservations, that being a matter wholly within the discretion of the Senate. But Senator New (Rep., Ind.) said a day or two after this conversation: "These reservations amount to putting patches on a new suit of clothes. The public is almost universally for these treaties, and virtually all the newspapers, Republican and Democratic, are for the speedy ratification." Senator Lodge, we are told, visited President Harding and talked of reservations with him. Finally, the Foreign Relations Committee agreed on a form of reservation which the New York *Evening Post* quoted as follows:

> "The United States understands that under the statement in the preamble, or under the terms of this Treaty, there is no commitment to armed force, no alliance, no obligation to join in defense."

In spite of Senator Johnson's attacks on this reservation as not sufficiently providing against the use of force or international readjustments without consent of Congress, it was adopted by the committee on February 25 by a vote of 10 to 3. Along with the Four-Power Treaty, thus safeguarded, were also reported the naval limitation treaty, the agreement on use of submarines and noxious gases, the declaration preserving American rights in mandated territory, and the supplementary agreement to the Four-Power Treaty defining "insular possessions and insular dominions" as not meaning the mainland of Japan. Two days later the Far Eastern and Chinese Customs Treaty were laid before the Senate. On the first of March the Senate ratified the Yap Treaty by a vote of 67 to 22, with a margin of 7 votes over the necessary two-thirds, and the supporters of the Treaties began to feel that ratification of all of them was assured. On March 2 began the final and formal debate on the Four-Power Treaty, the so-called "Harding Reservation," and various reservations offered from the floor.

And so here we are all talking reservations again, as the Troy *Record* (Rep.) observes. It seems to the New York *Globe*, Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.) and Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) that a number of our Senators have simply acquired the reservation habit. Some of them seem to the Detroit *Free Press* "to have gone mad on the subject of reservations." Likewise the Cincinnati *Times-Star* says the Senators who want "a reservation inserted merely for the sake of a reservation make the Senate ridiculous." As the New York *Times* (Dem.) observes, "this tendency to hedge and qualify and to tack every possible safeguarding proviso to the treaties is plainly a mischief left over from two years ago." A reservation to a treaty is repugnant to the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.), "because it is an encroachment by the legislature upon the constitutional authority of the executive branch of the Government." And here the New York *World* comments:

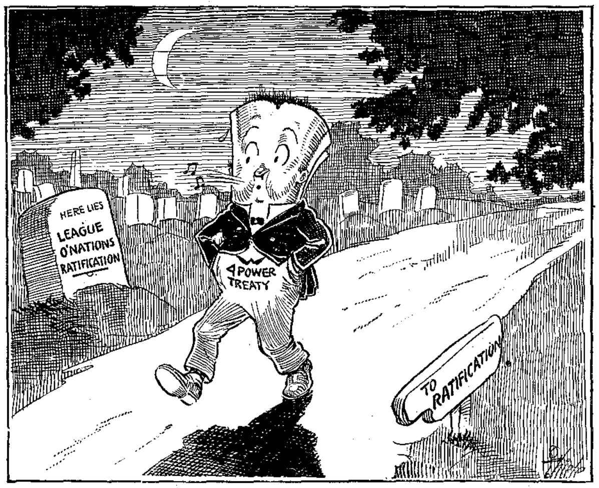
> "It is needless to say that if the Senate ever succeeds in establishing this usurpation of power the United States Government can no longer conduct foreign affairs; for treaties must always be matters of adjustment and compromise. They can not be dictated in advance by a Senate caucus. The right to reject a treaty belongs to the Senate, the right to advise the President that a certain clause is objectionable belongs to the Senate, and the right to clarify by interpretation belongs to the Senate, but the right to redraft a treaty or change the meaning, under the pretext of making reservations, never belonged to the Senate and never should belong to the Senate."

On the other hand the value of clarifying reservations to a treaty whose meaning is not clear is acknowledged by the Providence *News* and Louisville *Times*. "Why Not Reservations?" asks the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* (Rep.). In its opinion—

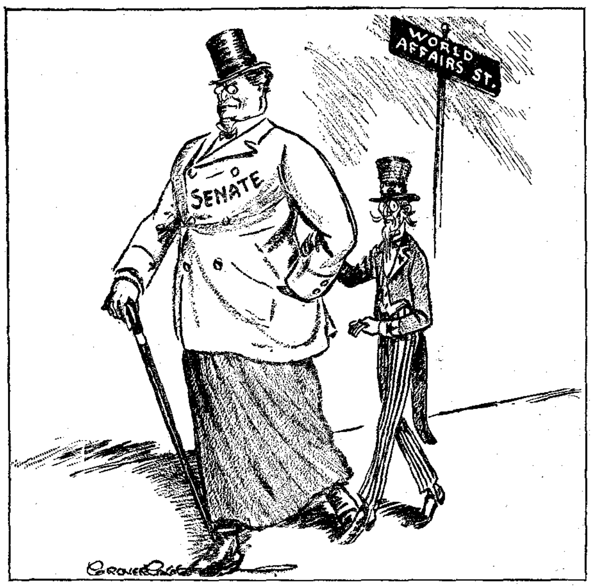
> "It were better to attach clarifying reservations to the Four-Power Treaty than to run the chance of misunderstandings in the future. The Senators who proposed reservations to the Versailles Treaty and those who have offered reservations to the Four-Power pact would leave nothing to differences of opinion after the negotiators are gone. The people favor this course."

And a number of newspapers which hold no brief for reservations in general see no very great harm in the one proposed by the Committee. "If we must have reservations to treaties," remarks the New York *Evening Post*, "this is an admirable example of the right thing. It is short, simple, vigorous, eminently clear." Of course, it continues,

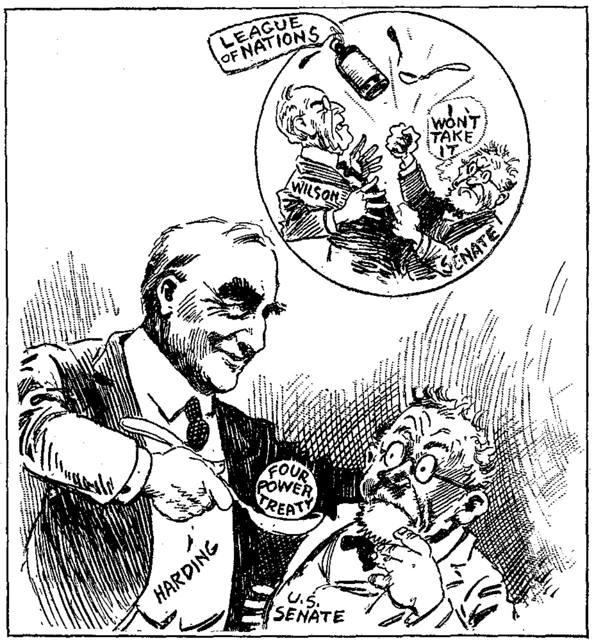
> "To those who will think clearly and remember their recent history such a reservation is not necessary. But there are others. Johnson and Borah and Brandegee are going through the same nervous crisis about Article II of the Four-Power Treaty that they experienced about Article X of the League Covenant. They have their followers, and it is best that they be reassured.
>
> "We know, as a matter of fact, that the question of peace and war always rests with the constitutional authorities in any country in the absence of a specific and automatic pledge to the contrary. We know that when the Germans broke into Belgium there was an anxious two days for the world while the British Parliament deliberated, altho Great Britain was virtually bound in an alliance with France. We know, concerning that dangerous Article X, that in the summer of 1920 Great Britain did not in the least consider herself automatically obligated to come to the aid of Poland against the Bolshevists. Repeatedly Lloyd George declared that Great Britain must be the judge of the righteousness of Poland's cause before coming to her aid. On August 10 Lloyd George stated in the House of Commons that Poland had put herself in the wrong by attacking the Bolshevists, and that the latter were entitled to demand guaranties against a repetition of such an adventure. And as a matter of fact Great Britain did not send any troops to the aid of Poland. Such was the interpretation of Article X by one member of the League of Nations as affecting another member.
>
> "But if Johnson and Borah and Brandegee will have the thing put down in black and white, let it be done."


HERE LIES LEAGUE O'NATIONS RATIFICATION
4 POWER TREATY
TO RATIFICATION

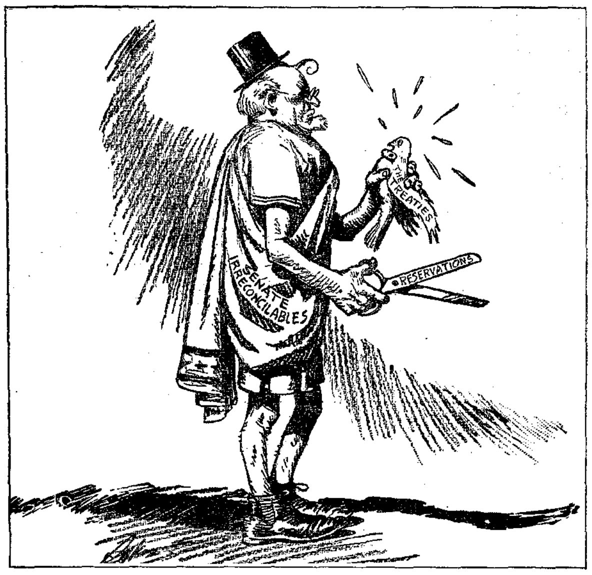
ANXIOUS MOMENTS!
—Thiele in the Sioux City *Tribune*.


WORLD AFFAIRS ST.
SENATE

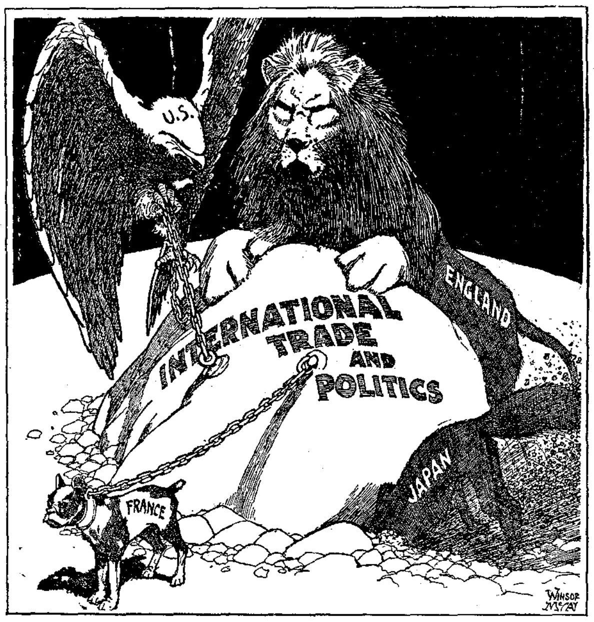
HEN-PECKED.
—Gage in the Louisville *Courier-Journal*.


LEAGUE OF NATIONS
I WONT TAKE IT
WILSON
SENATE
FOUR POWER TREATY
HARDING
U.S. SENATE

WILL HARDING BE MORE SUCCESSFUL?
—Morris in the Omaha *Bee*.


THE TREATIES
RESERVATIONS
SENATE IRRECONCILABLES

"YE MIGHT TURN VICIOUS!"
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Public Ledger*


U.S.
ENGLAND
INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND POLITICS
JAPAN
FRANCE

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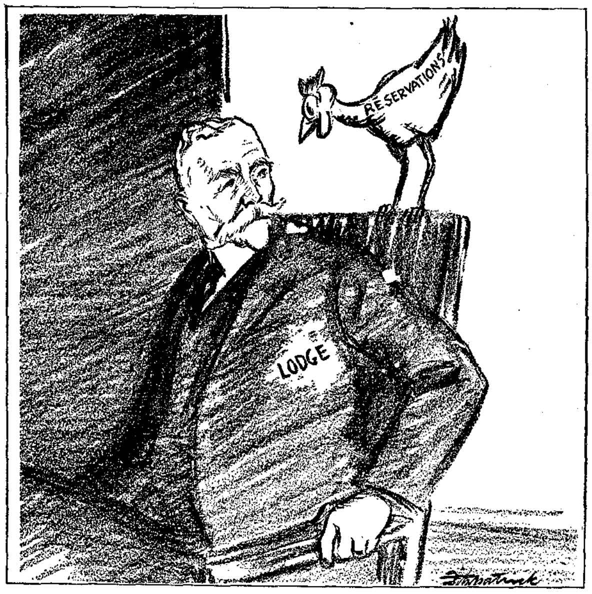
THE FOUR-POWER ALLIANCE.
—McKay in the New York *American*.

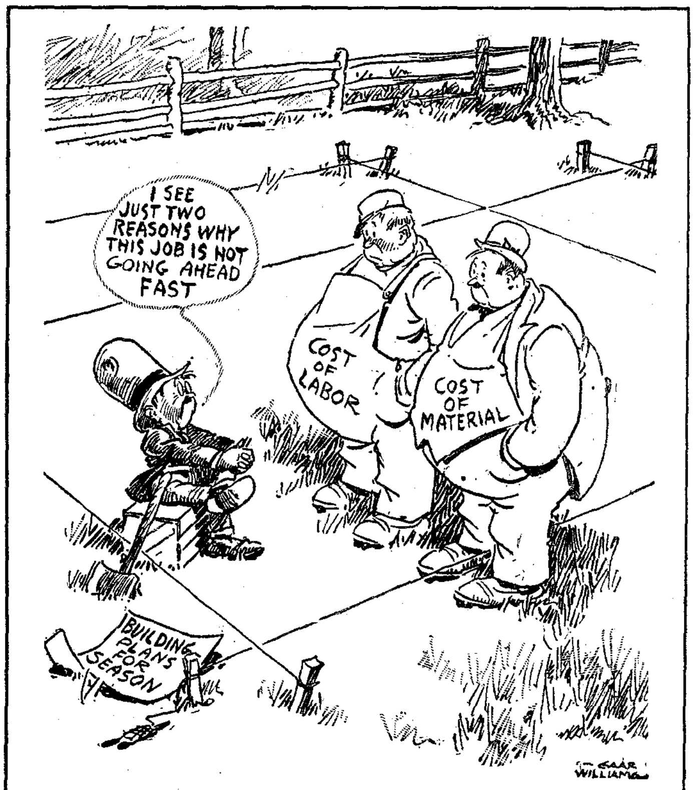

RESERVATIONS
LODGE

HOME TO ROOST.
—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

THE ROCKY ROAD OF RATIFICATION.

A HOME-BUILDERS' BILL OF RIGHTS

VICIOUS PRACTISES in the building industry, exposed *in the past six months* by the Landis Committee in Chicago and the Lockwood Committee in New York City, are to go by the board, under the recent agreement between the Department of Justice and the heads of the International Union of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers. Thus one of the most potent causes of the housing shortage is removed, and "peace assured in the building industry when peace is necessary to prosperity," as the New York *Tribune* puts it. "Hundreds of millions of dollars have been awaiting some such understanding, and construction can now go forward rapidly in all parts of the country,", observes the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "That the result of the agreement will be a great reduction in building cost is certain," asserts this paper, and this item alone, it is pointed out by others, will mean the building of more houses and factories, and a consequent welcome reduction in the ranks of the unemployed.


I SEE JUST TWO REASONS WHY THIS JOB IS NOT GOING AHEAD FAST
COST OF LABOR
COST OF MATERIAL
BUILDING PLANS FOR SEASON
GAAR WILLIAMS

NOTHING TO WONDER AT.

—Williams in the Indianapolis *News*.

"Only those engaged directly or indirectly in building can appreciate the far-reaching importance of the principles laid down in the agreement," notes one editor, and "the only parties that can possibly lose are the slacking laborer and the grafting labor leader," declares the New York *Times*. The Boston *Herald* reminds us that the agreement was entered into "without consulting the officials of the American Federation of Labor," and in the opinion of Department of Justice officials, the agreement, or consent decree, as it is called, "is a new bill of rights for the home-builder, the manufacturer and the business man." Briefly, the decree prohibits the restriction of the amount of labor each workman shall perform in a day, makes it unlawful for the union men to refuse to handle material turned out by non-union workmen, and prohibits the union men from acting in concert to help or injure any manufacturer. As formulated by the Department of Justice the decree contains the following provisions:

"1—There is to be no limit to the productive capacity of the individual workman within the working day or any other time.

"2—There is to be no limit upon the right of the [illegible]ers to purchase their material wherever and whenever [illegible] whomever they may choose, whether these materials be union-made or otherwise.

"3—There is to be no favoritism shown by organized labor toward employer or trade associations, and no discriminations are to be indulged in against the independent employer who may not be a member of such an organization.

"4—The labor organization is not to be used, or permit itself to be used, by material men or contractors or subcontractors as an instrument for the collection of debts or enforcement of alleged claims."

This decree establishes new working rules for approximately 119,000 union workers, and these rules are directly opposed to many American Federation of Labor regulations, we are told in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*. Any member who violates a provision of the decree "will be guilty of contempt, and subject to both fine and imprisonment," warns a representative of the Department of Justice. It required four months of painstaking research and inquiry on the part of the Department, it is said, before it could prepare a decree that was acceptable to the representatives of the various local unions. Threats of prosecution, with the possible indictment and imprisonment of those engaging in conspiracies of one sort or another, was the first step taken by the Government. The Department of Justice thus explains in detail each section of the decree that resulted from these four months of labor:

> "The first section, providing that there shall be no limitation to a man's productive capacity, is more or less an outgrowth of the cost-plus system which prevailed during the war period, . . . when unscrupulous contractors, operating under the cost-plus system, were perfectly content to have fifty men on a job where half or one-quarter of the number could do the work. Some locals have enforced the rule that a bricklayer must lay only so many bricks an hour, or a mason set only a certain quantity of stones a day, and so on down the line. It is gratifying to note that the executive heads of this national labor organization have for many years condemned this practice.
>
> "Labor has for years contended that it is not a commodity and not to be regarded as a commodity. That principle has been and is now incorporated in the basic law. The ambitious workman must be given a full and ample opportunity. He must not be reduced to the level of his most inferior co-workers. This decree in spirit is in hearty sympathy with all the laudable aims and ambitions and with the progress which has been made by labor unions. It is directed against the abuse that has inevitably grown up. Nothing in the decree prohibits the regulation of the hours or the conditions of labor. It does, however, unqualifiedly forbid any concerted effort of curtailment of production by any such limitations upon the productive capacity of the individual. In a word, it eliminates the penalizing of ability and the discouragement of efficiency.
>
> "The second section is directed against the various discriminations which have been indulged in by labor organizations engaged in the building trade, whereby they sought to restrict a builder from purchasing and importing the finished material from the sources of their production. The effect upon the community of any such restrictions can be readily imagined. They constitute undoubtedly one of the most potent factors for the high cost of building, the consequent shortage of housing and the enormous increases in rent that have obtained during and since the war period. They constitute a stumbling-block in the path of interstate trade and commerce.
>
> "The third is directed against a series of nation-wide abuses which have assumed various forms and aspects in the relations between organized labor and trade associations. These general practises of preferences and special agreements made for the benefit of contractors' associations have grown into a veritable national system in the building trades. The inevitable effect was not only to eliminate all competition in the field involved, but of necessity to increase the number of unemployed and to create an unlimited monopoly in the hands of these trade associations. It is manifest that such a state of affairs is likewise one of the most potent factors in the exorbitant prices that have prevailed in building and related material, all of which have tended to create and continue the acute shortage of housing in every large city in the land.
>
> "The fourth strikes at what has likewise become a general

practise for contractors and builders to use labor unions as instruments for the collection of their debts. Instances have been reported to the Department from both Chicago and New York (and no doubt the practise prevails in the other large cities) where the labor union refused to work on the completion of a job . . . . only because some previous owner of the same building had defaulted in a payment to some material man.

"In conclusion it may be fairly said that this decree incorporates a set of principles which make for independence on the part of the employer in the purchase of his materials whenever and wherever he may desire. It frees the employer from the shackles that have been thrown around him by these numerous illegal restrictions as to the quantity of work to be done in a given time irrespective of whether his materials are or are not union made. On the other hand, it recognizes all the lawful aims or objects of labor unionism. Finally, and the most important, it gives the public a chance. In a sentence, this decree constitutes a new Bill of Rights for the home-builder, the rent-payer, the manufacturer and the business man who has to build."

"Nothing has occurred in the industrial world lately of more importance than this agreement," in the opinion of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, while the Newark *News* looks upon it as "the salvation of industry in general." "The whole country," believes the Washington *Post*, "should feel the stimulating influence of this consent decree," which the New York *Tribune* interprets as "a return to common sense." As *The Tribune* goes on:

"It clears the way for contractors to resume building on a large scale. Also it assures to employees abundant employment at good wages.

"The only sure way to end the building shortage is to make building a safe investment. Labor and capital have both apparently recognized the fact that houses can not be legislated into existence. Capital, whether it comes from life insurance companies or private investors, will not go into building if the strike peril continues."

"It is altogether a gratifying outcome of a situation which menaced the building industry," agrees the New York *World*. "It should bring an immediate improvement in the housing situation, reduce the cost of construction, and lower rents," thinks the Washington *Post*, "while at the same time breaking up the unlawful monopolies of arrogant trades associations and elevating labor again to a plane of dignity and honesty." The New York *Evening Mail* thus interprets the decree:

"In a few words, this agreement should bring to an end illegal combinations between labor and capital in the building trades for the purpose of mulcting the public. It should also bring to an end the artificial stimulation of building costs. These things will benefit labor not only through encouraging honest capital to invest in building, but also through the provision of cheaper homes.

"Moreover, they should lead to the development of a better type of union official in the building trades because there will now be less opportunity for the grafter and blackmailer to find some petty excuse for threatening to call out his men whenever the contractor does not 'come across.'"

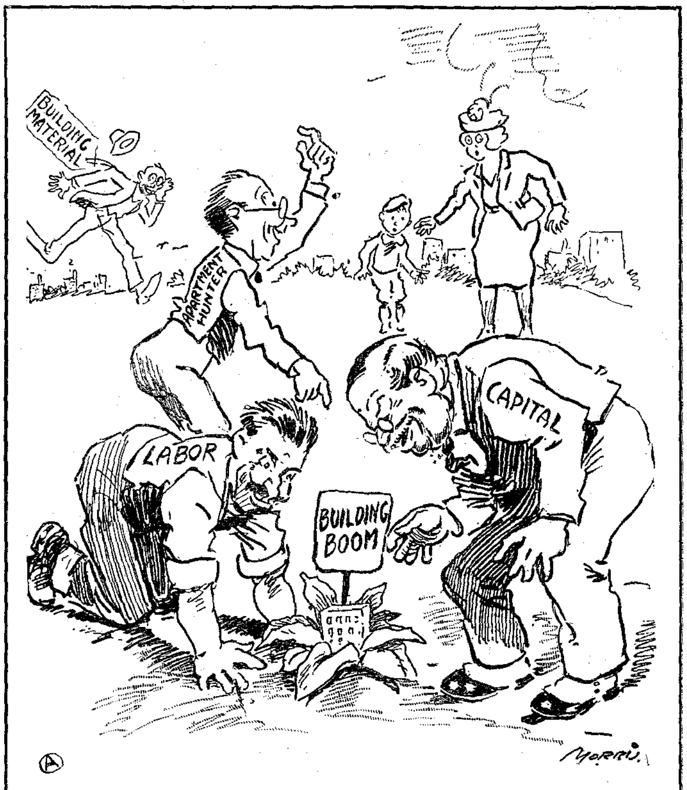
"The unions have, in the first place, cleaned their own house, and have also taken action which should prevent much unfair dealing on the part of the manufacturers and contractors," notes the New York *Globe*. In the opinion of this paper, "it would be difficult to say which is the greater gain." "The acceptance of the reform code deserves public recognition," agrees the Boston *Herald*, "but it must be understood that this is but one step toward the complete emancipation of the building industry." But, continues *The Herald:*

"The bringing about of the agreement should not be credited solely or chiefly to the Department of Justice. Samuel Untermeyer, of New York, last December sent a long letter to the Building Trades Council demanding nineteen specific lines of reform, not only from these unions, but a score of others. Back of the letter lay the record of the Lockwood Committee in the prosecution of criminal labor leaders. To that complete reconstruction program the unions gave their assent. How effective and permanent the reforms might be time alone could tell. But early in January all these New York unions pledged themselves through a committee to effect the reforms as demanded, and the State Federation of Labor later accepted them. The bricklayers, more stubborn than all the other unions of the city, are not members of the council, but the threat of indictment induced them, also, to come into the agreement.

"Attorney-General Daugherty has builded on the disclosures and conclusions of the Lockwood Committee and effected a reform of national scope. Both the work of the Committee and the achievement of the Government have back of them, as their greatest impelling force, the power of public opinion."

"It is easy enough to call the decree covering evil building trade practises 'a new bill of rights' for the home-builder," observes the New York *Herald*—

"But these agreements, it must be remembered, are made by culpable employers and employees who are seeking thereby to lighten legal penalties already imposed upon them for their wrong-doing or to forestall punishment threatening to fall upon them. And it is a proverb that when the devil is sick the devil a saint would be.



THE FIRST BOOM.

—Morris in the Stockton *Record.*

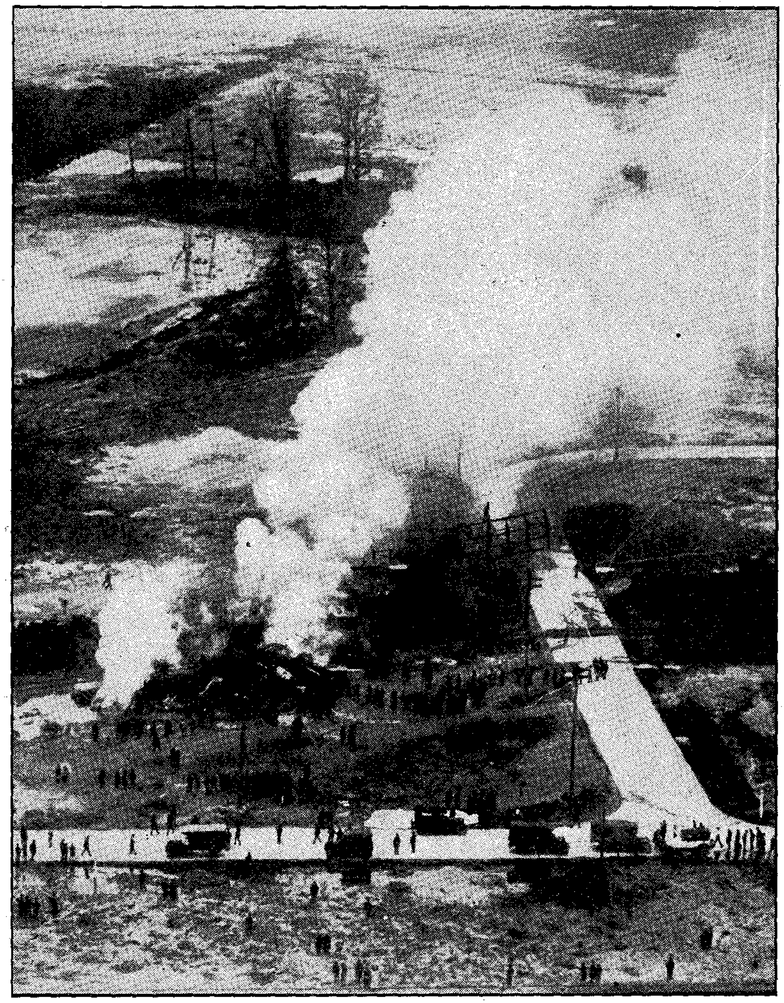
"What is going to induce men of pliant consciences to walk straight—if anything can—is to make them understand that if they do not walk straight the heavy hand of the law will come down upon them with a wallop. What is going to convince straight-walking employers and employees that they can continue their honest ways without being waylaid by crooked capital on the one side and crooked labor on the other is to make it clear to them that the wrong-doer will be restrained from resuming his vicious work against them, not merely by his agreement but by wholesome fear of what the law will do to him if he does resume his wrong-doing.

"There is nothing finer than faith in mankind as a whole. But such faith is blind if it does not see that in every considerable group of men there are some who make promises chiefly to break them. Such faith is stupid if it does not realize that the crook must always be guarded against, whatever his promises of good conduct and whatever the laws that forbid his kind to do injustice and injury to his fellow man.

"It will be time enough to hail the housing 'bill of rights' as the remedy of all the troubles of the home-owner and the tenant, of the honest contractor and the honest worker, when it has been proved that the wrong-doer can be and is kept suppressed. Meanwhile neither the public nor the law should relax its vigilance."

THE BLAME FOR THE *ROMA* WRECK

THE LIVES OF THIRTY-FOUR ARMY OFFICERS, enlisted men, and civilians is a terrible price to pay for economy, is the conclusion reached by the Brooklyn *Eagle* in the case of the *Roma*, as it becomes apparent that the lack of the non-inflammable gas, helium, was indirectly responsible for a death toll almost as large as that of the *R-38* (*ZR-2*) disaster last August. "Between August and February," notes the New York *Herald*, "all the grim lessons purchased in England at the price of forty-four lives were forgotten." Immediately after that catastrophe *The Herald* declared that "this ought to be a lesson; if we can't afford helium, we can't afford dirigibles." In the case of the *Roma*, points out the New York *Globe*, "as we learn more about the tragedy, the impression that it was a wicked waste of life is deepened." "It cost thirty-four lives," observes the New York *Evening World*, "to concentrate attention on the failure of Congress to recognize the importance of helium gas as a safety factor in lighter-than-air aviation."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THE BURNING WRECK OF THE *ROMA*.

With Army ambulances in the foreground, as seen from an airplane. Along the curving road may be seen the high-tension wires which are said to have set fire to the dirigible's highly inflammable hydrogen gas and gasoline fuel from the crusht tanks.

According to the Washington correspondent of the New York *World*, "there is in storage in Texas more than enough helium to have inflated the bags of the *Roma*." If that is the case, asks *The Herald*, "why was it not used?" Or "why was the trial flight not delayed until it had been made possible to bring to Norfolk a sufficient supply?" asks the Albany *Journal*. "There was a long delay for the replacement of the Italian motors with Liberty engines," explains this paper. As for helium, "five hundred million cubic feet of this gas goes to waste in the United States every year," we are told by the New York *Globe*, "yet it can be produced for ten cents a foot or less."

"The reason that helium gas was not used in the *Roma* is that the United States Government had not supplied sufficient funds for its manufacture for the Army, and, despite the *R-38* experience, considered that *it cost too much*," charges the Philadelphia *Bulletin*. "All sorts of economies have been forced upon the Air Service through the niggardliness of Congress," agrees the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which goes on to declare that "it would be inhuman to send up any more dirigibles until the helium supply is large enough to fill them." As the New York *Globe* sees the lesson of the *Roma* disaster:

> "Obvious to any layman is the folly of using highly inflammable hydrogen gas instead of non-inflammable helium. If the latter had been employed the loss of life would certainly have been greatly reduced, and perhaps altogether prevented. Congress and the military authorities are busily shifting the responsibility to one another for our failure to develop and utilize our huge sources for this gas. . . . The country has had quite enough needless slaughter of American men through failure to provide a sufficient factor of safety. Experiments with lighter-than-air craft must and will be continued; but we have been paying too dear a price, and needlessly."

Helium, it is pointed out in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Times*, was developed from natural gas during the war. At the Government's plant at Fort Worth—

> "The natural gas after passing through a compressor plant becomes a purer illuminating gas than before, when it is then returned to the gas company for commercial use. The natural gas is first passed through lime, which removes carbon dioxid; it is then liquefied, leaving nitrogen and helium gases, which are drawn off and further comprest, thereby liquefying the nitrogen and leaving the helium, which is drawn off and comprest into cylinders and placed in storage for shipment."

"A year or more ago," recalls the Troy *Record*, "the world was hearing about helium as the great agency in aerial navigation; it was to displace hydrogen gas, and there were to be no more accidents to dirigibles in flight." "During these years," maintains the New York *Tribune*, "the enthusiasm for helium has never waned, but the quantity of helium gas apparently has never waxed." More than ever is it necessary to increase the production of helium, believes the New York *Herald*, because the *ZR-1*, now under construction at Lakehurst (N. J.), will be finished in about a year. And while we are about it, suggests the New York *Times*, we should develop a motor that will obviate the menace of gasoline as a fuel. Moreover, say aeronautical experts, we should adopt water for ballast, instead of sand, as it can be discharged instantaneously in the event of an accident similar to that of the *Roma*. The whole question of aerial navigation, as the New York *World* sees it, "is a scientific problem, not a political one, and a Congress of lawyers would be wise to provide the money and let the scientists and army experts solve it." As the Philadelphia *Inquirer* declares:

> "If the Army and Navy are going to maintain dirigibles—and they will, because man's conquest of the air is not going to stop because of the *Roma* incident, painful tho it is—hydrogen should be discarded. The Air Service authorities should make their requests to Congress for sufficient money to carry on the Fort Worth helium plants to fill all requirements, and Congress should comply with these requests promptly."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

It's the oil in the soil that makes the turmoil.—*Debs' Magazine (Chicago).*

Business won't come back; you'll have to go after it.—*Lincoln Star.*

Prohibition is English for "verboten."—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Congress knows who wants the bonus, but can't find out who wants to pay it.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

On the matrimonial sea, the hand that rocks the cradle very seldom rocks the boat.—*Athens News.*

Most of the white man's burden is occasioned by the folly and greed of other white men.—*Boston Post.*

It is only fair to recall that Los Angeles was named before Hollywood moved there.—*Columbia Record.*

Ireland is now calling for a loan of twenty millions. There is no green like the long green.—*Debs' Magazine.*

We are willing to give our Allies credit for winning the war, but not too long credit.—*American Lumberman (Chicago).*

Scientists say the earth has fourteen movements. There are more than that among the radicals alone.—*Debs' Magazine.*

You can't make a silk purse from a sow's ear, but many a shirker's purse is lined with gold from a worker's hide.—*Debs' Magazine.*

An Ohio man died and left $100,000 to a girl who had refused to marry him, showing that gratitude is not a lost virtue.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

A cook in a New York hotel has been found to possess a wonderful operatic tenor voice. He ought to have a fine range.—*Southern Lumberman.*

"China to Build New Navy." While other nations are making junk of their battle-ships, China is making battle-ships of her junks.—*Southern Lumberman.*

All the pedestrians ask is a little more cooperation between horse-power and horse sense.—*Detroit Free Press.*

"Cabinet rasps the nerves of Europe." Probably something in the nature of a filing cabinet.—*De Kalb Chronicle.*

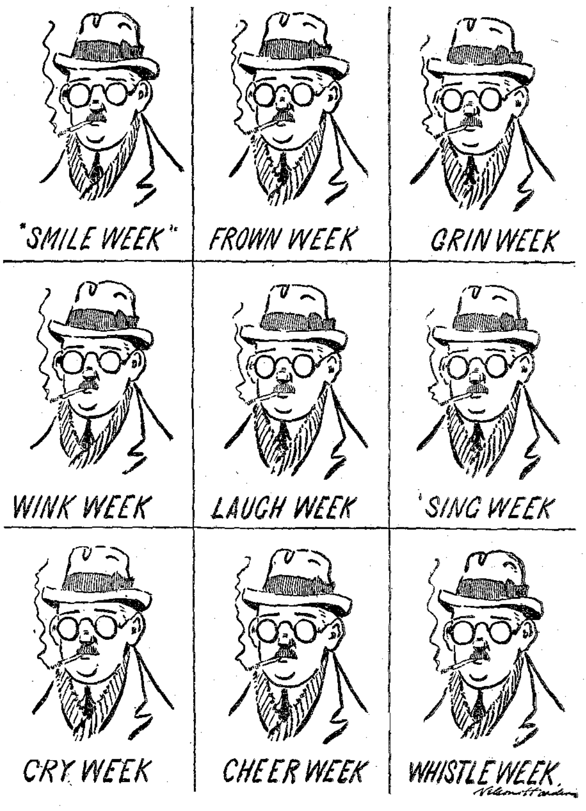
Some plants thrive in the hot sun, but wild oats flourish most under the influence of moonshine. —*Shreveport Journal.*

English celebrities who visit us can testify that Barnum's contribution to vital statistics was singularly free from error.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

The reason there were fewer wrecks in the old horse-and-buggy days was because the driver didn't depend wholly on his own intelligence.—*Newark Ledger.*

The new era of peace will begin when somebody invents a way to get all the national axes on the grindstone at the same time. —*Lansing Capital News.*

It might help solve some of the troubles of the moving-picture world if the stars were paid salaries more nearly commensurate with what they really earn.—*Southern Lumberman.*



STUDIES OF AVERAGE CITIZEN OBSERVING HIS VARIOUS NATIONAL "WEEKS."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

Money talks, but John D.'s will now have to learn to yodel.—*Washington Post.*

Perhaps it would help if a comic supplement were added to the tax blank.—*Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Census figures show that blindness is decreasing. Among men, perhaps, but not among pigs.—*Chicago Daily News.*

We will have to dispel the fogs that are blinding us before we can expel the hogs that are grinding us.—*Debs' Magazine.*

Styles for government bureaucrats must change, says Controller Dawes, advocating a lower waste line.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

The Allies insist upon a stable government in Russia. Probably with John Bull in the stable.—*Debs' Magazine (Chicago).*

Perhaps there would be more respect for law if we could conjure up more respect for the law-makers.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

"Sweet are the uses of adversity." Yet few of the workers would refer to their enforced vacation as a "sugar loaf."—*Debs' Magazine.*

The Treasury Department threatens to wash our money again. How foolish! A germ couldn't live on our wages.—*Debs' Magazine.*

Voliva, of Zion City, has discovered that the earth is flat. Business men beat him to this conclusion many weary months ago.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Count Laszlo Szechenyi, the Hungarian representative to the United States, may have pronounced opinions, but his name is another thing again.—*American Lumberman.*

"What makes girls run about the way they do?" snarls a petulant club woman, and a timid exchange suggests they may be trying to find their mothers.—*Kansas City Journal.*

A financial item says that many Wall Street men are going back to the farm. They ought to be especially proficient when it comes to watering the stock.—*Southern Lumberman.*

There is always a brighter side. Spring is seldom as slushy as the poetry it inspires.—*Chicago Daily Journal.*

If Ford can't make cheap fertilizer at Muscle Shoals, what are the fertilizer people mad about? —*Palatka News.*

If the treaties are ratified, it will be another example of the triumph of mind over patter.—*Sioux City Journal.*

France must remember that the prayer reads: "Forgive us our debts—as we forgive our debtors." —*Waterbury Democrat.*

It may be that the sun never sets on the British flag; but Uncle Sam has a monopoly of moonshine. —*Anderson Herald.*

Europe may dream of America as a place to settle down; but let her not forget that it is also a place to settle up.—*Fort Wayne News.*

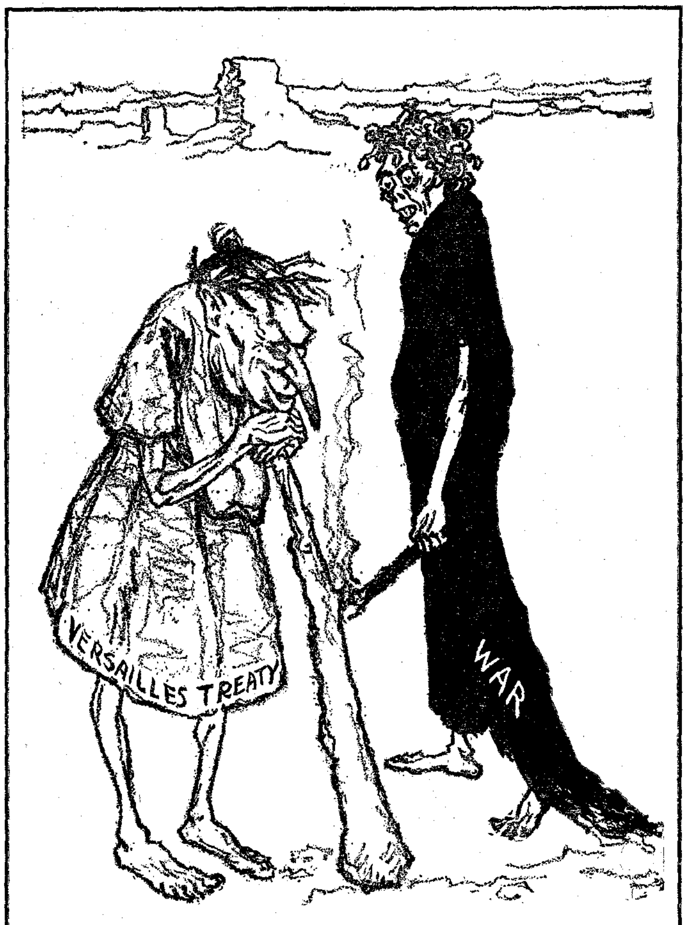
Conservatives are but men who have learned to love the new order forced upon them by radicals.—*Springfield State Register.*

Well, the German mark will soon be able to tell us whether the old place has changed much since Dante saw it.—*Minneapolis Star.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT

RUSSIA'S RED ARMY AND GENOA

THE FORTHCOMING CONFERENCE at Genoa is the "weapon of international capital against Russia," writes Mr. Karl Radek, the celebrated foreign agent and diplomat of the Bolsheviks, who warns his countrymen that "it would be foolish to think the results we are to attain will be won by verbal dexterity," for "the outcome depends on the reach and grip of the Soviet Russian Government and its Red Army." Now the paramount question for Soviet Russia is the amount of the loan the European Powers will be willing to accord her, he writes in the Moscow *Pravda*, and secondly, the nature of the conditions surrounding this accommodation. All other talk that may take place at Genoa he pooh-poohs as "useless diplomatic flourishes" and he brushes aside the question of "formal recognition of the Soviet Government" by the European Powers as a matter of minor interest. The Central European newspapers have long been careful to point out that when Russia comes into the conference, if she comes, she comes as a more thoroughly Soviet Russia than she has ever been, despite the ideas of capitalistic transformation entertained about her in some quarters. This view is confirmed by examination of the Soviet Russia press, and the Moscow *Pravda* describes the Genoa Conference as "a peace conference about to take place after three years' war between the capitalist states of Europe on the one hand, and Soviet Russia on the other." It is true that so far the capitalist world has "made no formal peace proposal," but this daily adds with complacence that "the time is long past when the European diplomats felt it humiliating that they should even declare war on Soviet Russia." Says the *Derievenskaia Pravda:*



A GERMAN HOWL.

WAR FURY (to Versailles Treaty Fury): "What I could not do with war, you have done with peace. Europe is in ruins. We are sisters under the skin."

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

> "They invite us to participate in the coming parley because, as they confess, the world's economic reconstruction can not be carried on unless we lend our aid. The speeches of the French and British ministers rang with pride and haughtiness, until their soldiers had made acquaintance with the sharp points of Red Army bayonets. Then they were toned down a little. No longer is Soviet Russia 'a band of brigands' and 'a handful of oppressors.' It is now the Russian Government, and Lenine will be welcomed at the conference, where his presence will be felt in the solution of all questions. Such is the change wrought by the help of the Red Army on the bourgeois mind and ministries."

As to the expectations of Moscow newspapers, we read in *Isvestia* that official transactions between Soviet Russia and the European Powers would necessarily be preceded by official recognition of the Soviet Government, which "will mean the immediate transference to the Soviet of all Russian belongings abroad." These properties are valued at a few hundred millions of gold rubles, we are informed, and include many embassies, the Russian battle-ships captured by the French, British, and by General Wrangel, the merchant fleet stolen from us by 'our dear allies,' as well as by the Russian capitalists. There will be restored also much other property of miscellaneous character."

Isvestia realizes that the Powers will demand something in exchange for the recognition given to the Soviet Government, and flatly avers that "if the bourgeois statesmen consider the forthcoming conversations with Russia as a means to enslave her economically, that is, if by negotiations they intend to cramp us in a way they failed to do by the blockade, then assuredly they are going to be disappointed at Genoa." The pro-Bolshevik Riga *Novy Put* has no doubt that the sole attraction drawing the European Powers to Russia is Russia's economic wealth, yet it points out that "before one reaches these inexhaustible resources, a large capital must be expended to make exploitation a fact," and this daily believes that consequently "all the plans of using Russia for the payment of the indemnities owed by Germany to France are thus rendered null."

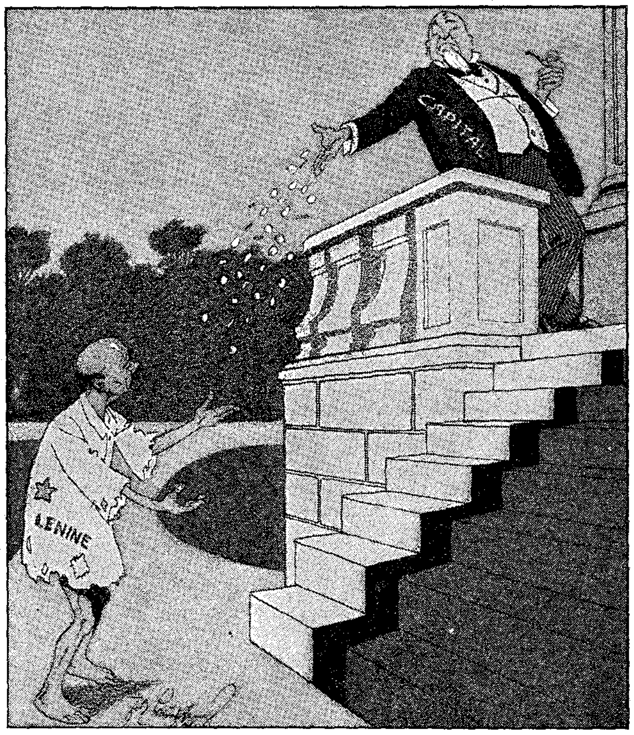
Meanwhile non-Soviet editors remind us that "altho the peace Russia is always talking about is white as her snow-clad steppes, there is no doubt about the color of her army," for the Red Army on the celebration of its fourth anniversary was reviewed by War Minister Leon Trotzky from a stand in the Red Square of the Kremlin, and the event is described in Moscow dispatches as "the largest review since the days of the Emperor." For two hours, we are told, infantry, lancers, Cossacks, gunners, engineers, motor corps, tanks, and airplanes passed in the bright sunshine, appeared in good condition, were well-uniformed, and saluted in snappy fashion as they marched before the reviewing-stand. If there had been a little more precision in alignment, gayer uniforms, better horses, and older soldiers, it is reported they might have been the regiments of the Old Guard passing before the Tsar Nicholas. On the other hand, it is averred that "they were as different from the tattered, undisciplined Red Army of 1918 as the Concord farmers of 1776 were from General Pershing's picked battalions." The predominance of Communists among the spectators was the only reminder that this military pageant was happening after and not before the war, and we are told that on the reviewing-stand were Clara Zetkin, the German Socialist, William D. Haywood, of the American I. W. W., Katayama, the Japanese Socialist leader, Bela Kun, of Hungarian memory, and other members of the Third Internationale. The illusion that it might have been the old Russian army coming back to life is said to have been heightened by the presence of many old régime officers at the heads of companies, and the little group of staff men about Trotzky, most of them bearded generals and colonels of many years' service. To the troops Trotzky said in his address:

> "Within a year the army will be stronger and more united. We do not know what will come in the next few months, but events will not find us unprepared. Looking west, east, north and south we find the danger is not past, because power in the capitalistic countries is still in the hands of our enemies, who hate us and have not abandoned the idea of crushing us."

He promised that the year would be one of "education for the army," that not a single soldier would be illiterate by the first of May, say these dispatches, which tell us also that the German Communist, Herr Wolcke, declared in his oration to the Red Army that "the revolution in Germany is still alive, and the time is not distant when the German Red Army will unite with Russia's," and after that "the world revolution." But Minister of War Trotzky also took advantage of the Red Army anniversary to say that Russia's "scale of fate is now balancing over Genoa," and that if the coming conference should not result satisfactorily for Russia, "it might be necessary to tip the balance with blood, perhaps this coming spring," wherefor—

> "It is necessary for the proletariat to be ready, then, to face a blow in the Spring if such a situation should be forced upon us. Each week of postponement of the Genoa Conference must be a week of fortifying the Red Army. The time we may lose on the field of diplomacy we must and shall gain in the field of activity in fortifying and developing the Army.
>
> "We are fully decided, on our fourth anniversary, to prepare ourselves for a new struggle, because the finish fight between capital and labor is far from a decision."

Trotzky receives the highest praise from General Brussiloff for the skill he has shown in organizing the Red Army, and this famous Russian officer declares in *Izvestia* that the Bolsheviki have "strengthened the national conscience and patriotic spirit of the Russian people." Meanwhile Moscow dispatches advise us that in order to insure the return to Russia of the Soviet delegation sent to Genoa only those persons will be allowed to go who have families or possessions that may be considered good hostages or guarantees, and it is explained that the Soviet government has had too many examples of its agents "willing to work abroad, but unwilling to come back."



VIENNESE SYMPATHY FOR LENINE AT GENOA.

CAPITAL: "Take it! It will come back to me a hundred times!"
—*Die Muskete* (Vienna).

THE FREE STATE OF EGYPT

BRITAIN MAY ACHIEVE peace in Egypt as she has achieved it in Ireland, remarks the Manchester *Guardian*, if the new British policy is followed to its logical conclusion. Various other newspapers point to the change in Egypt as one more sympton of the swift processes of evolution in the British Empire which the World War set in motion. In the White Paper, "Declaration to Egypt," issued by the British Government, it is stated that:

> 1. The British Protectorate over Egypt is terminated, and Egypt is declared to be an independent sovereign State.
> 2. Martial law will be withdrawn as soon as the Egyptian Government passes an act of indemnity.

We read further that until a general agreement can be concluded, Britain reserves to its discretion the following matters: "Security of the British Empire communications; Defence of Egypt against all foreign aggression and interference, direct and indirect; Protection of foreign interests in Egypt, and protection of minorities; Guarantees for British interests in the Sudan."

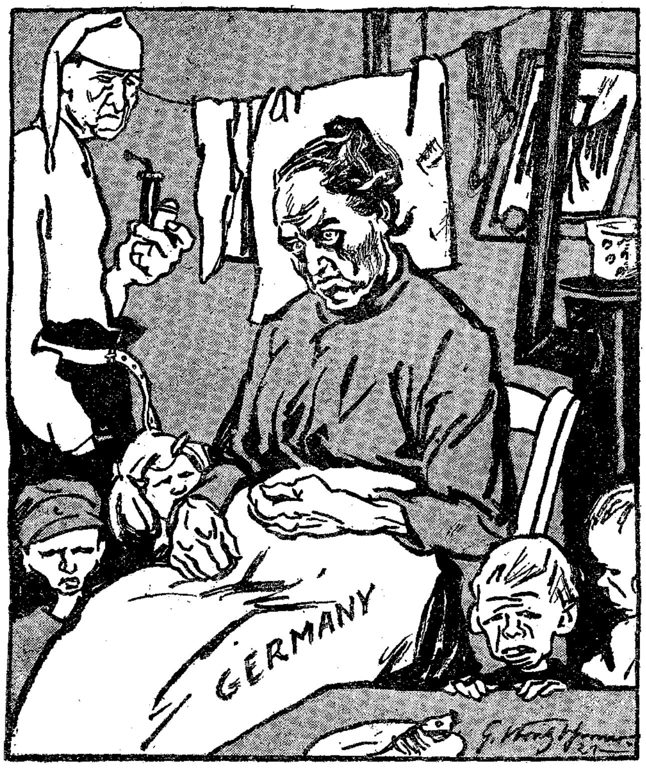
Premier Lloyd George explained to the House of Commons that Britain is prepared to make agreements with the Egyptian Government on these matters "in a spirit of mutual accommodation, but until such agreements—satisfactory both to ourselves and the Egyptian Government—are concluded, the status quo will remain intact." Mr. Lloyd George said further:

> "We regard the special relations between ourselves and Egypt defined in this clause as a matter concerning only ourselves and the Government of Egypt. Foreign Powers are not concerned, and we purpose to state this unmistakably when the termination of the protectorate is notified to them. The welfare and integrity of Egypt are necessary to the peace and safety of the British Empire, which will therefore always maintain as an essential British interest the special relations between itself and Egypt long recognized by other Governments. The definition of these special relations is an essential part of the declaration recognizing Egypt as an independent sovereign State. His Majesty's Government have laid them down as matters in which the rights and interests of the British Empire are vitally involved and they cannot permit them to be questioned by any other Power.
>
> "In pursuance of this principle they would regard as an unfriendly act any attempt at interference in the affairs of Egypt by another Power and they would consider any aggression against the territory of Egypt as an act to be repelled by all means at their command.
>
> "On the other hand, we, of course, accept the protection of foreign interests and minorities in Egypt as a responsibility inseparable from the special position which we claim in the country."

The Egypt declaration "conforms closely to the policy laid down by the agreement at the Imperial Conference," Mr. Lloyd George said further and he notified the House also that the Dominion Governments have been informed of Britain's proclamation of Egypt as a Free State.

HOW GERMANY'S NEW PLACE IN THE SUN DEPENDS ON RUSSIA"

GERMANY'S SALVATION lies in closer relations and cooperation with Russia, we learn from some Russian pro-Soviet newspapers published in Berlin, and they cite the increasing interest in Russia shown by German industrial leaders and the German press as evidence that Germany herself realizes this fact. The Berlin *Novy Mir* finds that Germany's future place in the world becomes more and more plainly dependent on Russia. This daily points out that protective tariffs have cut Germany off from Western markets, while at the same time she has no colonies from which to draw raw materials. The reparations, in the view of this newspaper, are "a heavy burden on her shoulders and tend to lower the depreciated value of her currency." As her economic status can be regained only through German industry, Germany must get raw materials and markets for its products where she can most accessibly, and this happens to be Russia, toward which the dominant industrial forces in Germany are now bending their efforts. We read then:



MOTHER GERMANY AND HER LIVING PROBLEMS.
—*Wahre Jakob* (Stuttgart).

> "Of course everybody who favors the restoration of the economic ties between the two countries will agree that the better both parties know each other, the stronger will be these ties. It must not be forgotten that our life is not progressing in normal conditions of peace. Contemporary society and what they call peace have been shaken by the war to the very foundations. Every capitalistic country, deprived of normal conditions of production, is gasping for breath and anxiously looking for sources from which to inject new strength into its poisoned organism. Even the triumphant victors in Washington were compelled to admit that it is impossible to restore the normal course of life without Germany and Russia.
>
> "There is no doubt that, having once set out on the road of understanding with Russia, having overcome the misconceptions of, and prejudices against her '*crude*' neighbor, Germany will not swerve from it. She will be driven along that road by inflexible economic interests the more urgent become the consequences of the Versailles Treaty."

On her side, the *Novy Mir* goes on to say, Soviet Russia has frankly declared that if the other countries admit that Russia is a necessary factor in restoring world economy, they must be ready to help her to her feet as they were prompt to thrust her down through their blockade. Germany has a greater interest in the upbuilding of Russia than any other country, it is averred, and it depends upon herself alone "to what extent she will take part in the economic resuscitation of Soviet Russia." In corroboration of this statement is offered a letter from the Moscow correspondent of the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, in which he writes that "Germany must determine her attitude toward Russia; and the task of German publicists in Russia is to dispel prejudices and establish clear conceptions, without which it is impossible for the two countries to go along together." The *Frankfurter Zeitung* correspondent says further that Germany must make it her business to know "what the Russians are thinking and doing, and what they intend to do—in particular, what they intend to do." In sharp contrast to such preparations for Russo-German trade cooperation is the attitude of the Russian commercial refugees in France, who are opposed to the "scheme of letting Germany exploit Russia." An anti-Soviet Russian newspaper published in Paris, the *Posledniya Novosti*, remarks:

> "If Russia is to be turned into a German *Hinterland*, what benefit will Russian industrial leaders derive from it? This is a practical question which must occur to those who are trying to persuade themselves that it is necessary to reach an understanding with the Bolsheviks, having in view the restoration of Russia by joint effort. An understanding on the basis indicated by us may not at all restore Russia but only weaken for long the already feeble economic organization of the country."

FRANCO-JAPANESE CORDIALITY

MARSHAL JOFFRE'S VISIT to Japan elicits enthusiastic greeting in the Japanese press, which take occasion to express their gratitude to the authorities and people of France for the warm hospitality accorded the Crown Prince of Japan when he passed through France on his tour last year. The Tokyo *Yomiuri* considers that the French Government and the nation entertain exceptionally cordial feelings and good-will toward Japan and her people, or they would not have sent Marshal Joffre, "this savior of France and other Allied countries, this idol of the world's peoples." Japan and France have long been close friends, this daily goes on to say, and "altho the rise to power of Germany brought some changes in Franco-Japanese relations, the friendly regard of the Japanese people for France has become increasingly notable since the war." We read then:

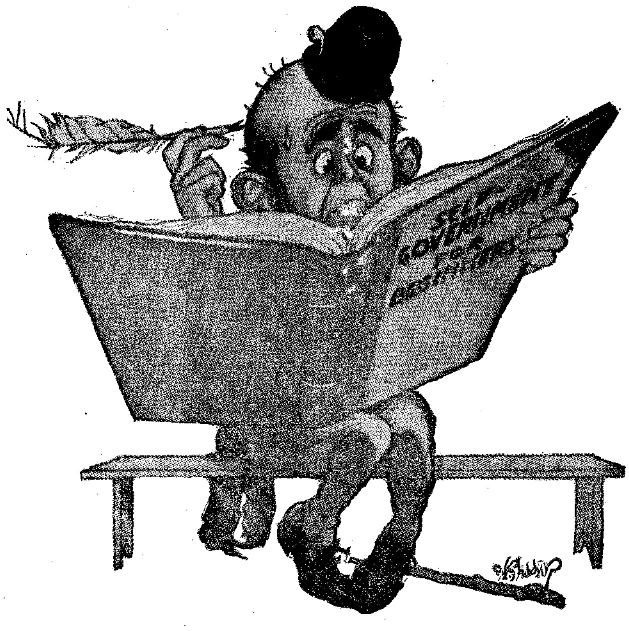
> "Since the termination of the war, the spirit of peace, friendship and cooperation has seemingly prevailed in the world, but the nations still harbor suspicion, envy and antipathy toward one another; and we regret that these incongruous sentiments are in evidence even among the Entente Powers. It is usually the case after a great upheaval of feeling and passion that sporadic outbursts of anger are noticed among the peoples as angry waves toss their crests on the ocean after a storm. The disquietude that followed the Versailles Conference has increased to-day, as seen at the Washington Conference.
>
> "Until the Governments and peoples of the Allied Powers produce a spirit of perfect peace, friendliness and concert among themselves, by calming their agitated feelings, the relief of their own countries and the erstwhile enemy nations, the restoration of world peace and the reconstruction of human civilization are utterly hopeless. In order to consummate such international harmony and concord, it is essential that a great community of nations of Britain, the United States, France and Japan be established in the world. We regret to see, however, that France is opposed to Britain in connection with her relations to Germany and Russia, and Japan differs in her views from the United States respecting the questions in China and Siberia. And we feel as if there is something that binds Japan and France together in their protest against the doings of the United States and Britain."

IRELAND'S INDUSTRIAL FUTURE

ADVOCATES OF STATE INTERVENTION in industry are fairly strong in numbers in Ireland, it is generally known, and various English newspapers concede that in an agricultural country like Ireland, the Government naturally must assume at least a guiding rôle. But its action in this matter may be easily "carried to dangerous extremes," the London *Statist* thinks, especially because of the misconceptions that are prevalent as to the true industrial possibilities of the country. Despite the moderate industrial expansion to be expected from the Irish Free State, this British financial authority believes that the future of Ireland lies in supplying food to the great industrial centers and consuming markets of Great Britain and the Continent, in regard to which it enjoys the advantage of close proximity. As trade possibilities now stand, this London weekly points out that—

> "Great Britain, owing to her large coal resources, can manufacture imported raw materials and export the finished products at a profit, and has also the advantage of a central position in a web of international communications—a position largely acquired because of her coal resources. Ireland has but little coal and narrow trade connections. A very large proportion of her imports and exports passes through Great Britain, and the expense of shipment across the Irish Sea and back is that much addition to the cost of Irish goods. In this situation only exceptionally good labor conditions, efficient and progressive management, or the fact of long-acquired prestige in a particular field can make for the prosperity of an industry. To one or several of these causes can be traced the success of each of the principal industries of Ireland. Much benefit is expected in Ireland to accrue from the opening up of trade connections with foreign countries. It must not be forgotten, however, that the establishment of a direct export trade is an essential corollary to the establishment of a profitable import trade. Freight and commission charges add to the cost of Irish goods purchased through the medium of Great Britain, but, on the other hand, the large scale on which British wholesale houses do business enables them to obtain many lines of foreign commodities on terms which would not be granted where smaller transactions were involved. The entrepôt trade of Great Britain is built up from the orders of many countries other than Ireland."

The Statist goes on to say that possibly the greatest industrial future for Ireland may be found in the manufacture of foodstuffs from Irish raw materials. It may be possible to export cattle in a much more profitable form than that of animals on the hoof, we read, and the fact that at present all Irish live stock is slaughtered abroad "means the loss to Ireland of the profits of the slaughtering, packing and related industries, and of the important industries—tanning, for instance—which depend upon the meat industry for their raw material." We are further informed that about half the cattle exported are in the lean state, despite the fact that Ireland has some of the best pastures in the world. In consequence the profits of preparation for market as well as those of slaughter are lost, and we read:

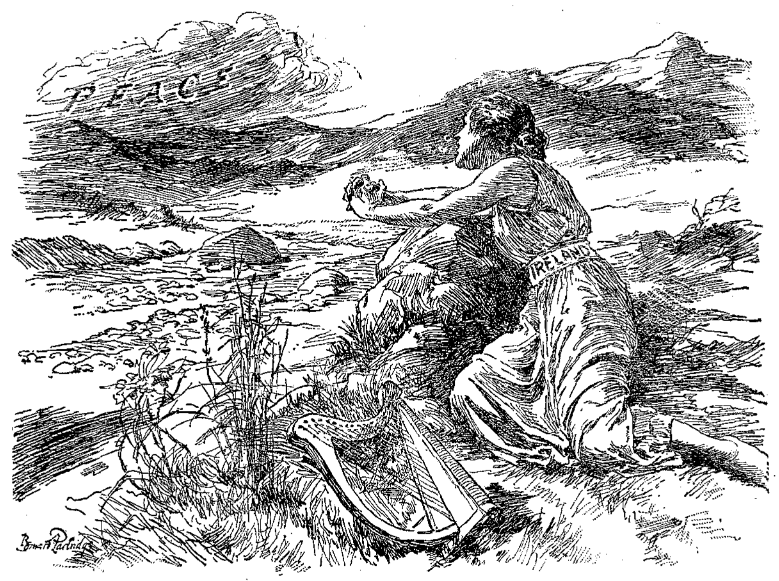


THE REAL IRISH PROBLEM!
—*The Passing Show* (London).

> "Utilization of the by-products of the meat trade in Ireland would make cattle-fattening more profitable to the country at large and would check the movement of lean and immature animals. The saving in freight alone in shipping meat instead of animals would be substantial, while at present there is a loss of weight occurring in Irish cattle in transit now borne mainly by the producer, which amounts to approximately £400,000 per annum. There is also the loss due to frequent restrictions on the exportation of live animals occasioned by fear or disease—a loss which could be eliminated by domestic slaughter."

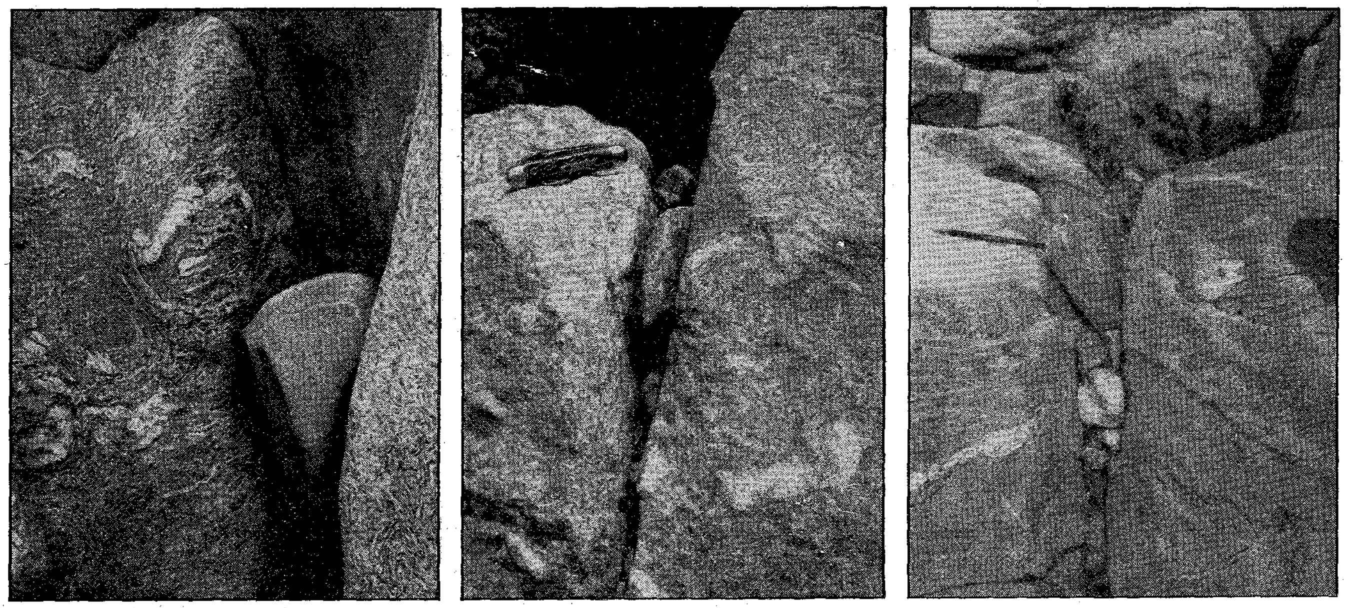
The situation of the sheep trade is much the same, according to this weekly, for altho many of the sheep are fattened in Ireland, lambs form about half the number exported. There is an increasing trade in fresh beef and mutton, as appears from the fact that while more than three and a half million pounds were exported in 1913, nearly five million pounds were shipped in 1920. The development of the pork trade has proceeded much further, and we are told that—

> "Concerted action by the bacon curers has resulted in great improvement of the breed of pigs, and Irish bacon is now of excellent quality. There is a growing demand in Great Britain for Irish mild-cured bacon and ham, so that the exportation of swine is decreasing. In 1920 over seventy-four million pounds of bacon and ham were exported. This is a splendid example of what can be done with an industry based on methods economically sound. Dairying is another favorable field for development.
>
> "A second method of industrial development would consist in supplying the domestic market with some of the many articles now imported, particularly where the raw material is at hand. In such cases there is at least the advantage over foreign competition of eliminating the ocean freight on the finished imported product. There is, furthermore, the possibility of taking advantage of the present sentiment of Irish consumers so far as home manufacturers are concerned."



THE PROMISE OF RAIN ON A PARCHED LAND.
—*Punch* (London).

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION



Courtesy of "The American Journal of Science," New Haven.

LITTLE PEBBLES AT THEIR WORK OF SPLITTING ROCKS.

HOW TINY PEBBLES REND GREAT ROCKS

NIGHT AND DAY, year in and year out, little pebbles are at work in thousands of places, wedging apart mighty masses of rock. Both pebble and rock shrink and swell as the thermometer rises and falls. Whenever there is a chance the pebble settles a little, and it always moves down—never upward. In the course of centuries the crack in which the pebble has found a resting-place is forced open more and more, and its sides are pushed widely apart. This phenomenon, says Chester K. Wentworth in *The American Journal of Science* (New Haven, Conn.), is one of those simple processes which are so obvious as ordinarily to be considered unworthy of mention. It first came to his attention, he says, several years since along the gorge of the Potomac River, below Great Falls. The action of pebbles in this fashion has since been noticed at other places where the conditions are similar. We read:

"Below the falls the Potomac flows between rock walls twenty to eighty feet in height. The rock is gneiss deeply fissured by weathering. On both sides of the gorge are rock-cut benches, on which are strewn sands and gravels in thin, irregular patches. Within the wedge-shaped open joints are numerous rock fragments, some of which are angular blocks and others well rounded pebbles and cobbles from the gravel. These have lodged in their present positions in part by falling from the level of the rock bench above and in part by deposition during flood stages of the river. The notable feature is that a very large proportion of the pebbles and blocks are wedged tightly in place in the cracks which narrow downward. Pebbles of one or two inches in diameter are more commonly than otherwise held between comparatively smooth rock surfaces so tightly that it is impossible to remove them without the use of a hammer. In other words many of the pebbles are much more tightly wedged than would result from the impact of falling alone.

"The explanation seems to be that the pebbles are wedged in place by the combined action of gravity and the expansion and contraction due to changes in temperature. In the case of a crack offering only moderate resistance to further spreading and which does not close again on removal of the force it is apparent that a single pebble would ultimately wedge the rock apart. When the pebble is cold and contracted it will fall until its weight is supported. When the air becomes warmer the pebble is heated more rapidly than the general mass of the rock, and its expansion exerts pressure on the walls of the crack or fissure. If the pressure is completely met by an elastic yield of the rock mass and the rock recoils as the pebble becomes cooler again the latter will not fall. If, however, the response to expansive stresses is only partially elastic, the rock will not recoil completely and the pebble will fall on, cooling to a new and more effective position, and the process will be cumulative in its results."

When there are several pebbles of different rocks differently exposed to air and sun, not all will reach their maximum expansion at the same time. Some pebbles will be free to fall slightly while others hold the load. The pebbles thus act as pawls on a ratchet and the process becomes cumulative even with a strictly elastic yield in the rock. If the rock yields in part by rupture, the effect will be so much the more rapid. To quote further:

"The foregoing analysis shows adequately that pebbles can exert cumulative stresses in widening cracks and disrupting the rocks. That the pebbles in cracks are usually tightly wedged is proof that they do exert pressure on the walls.

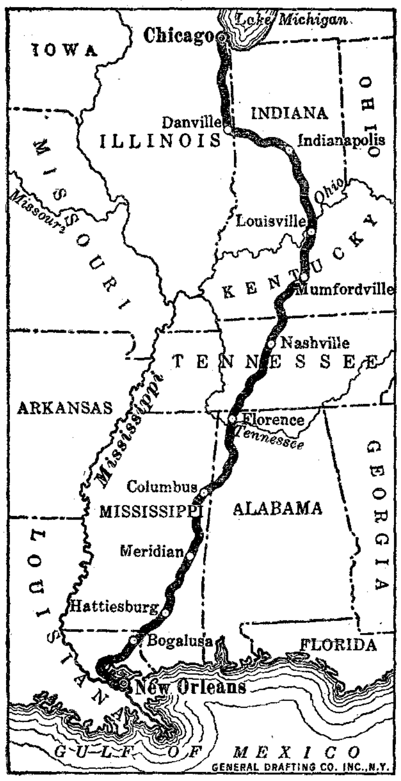
"It remains to inquire what the quantitative importance of this process is. The factors involved include expansion, conductivity, specific heat, elasticity, crushing strength, tensile strength and density. It is not essential nor possible here to treat the problem exhaustively. Mathematical treatment based on reasonable assumptions show that the limit of pressure developed by any single pebble or cobble is that required to compress it by the amount of the expansion caused by the maximum daily temperature range. This pressure may be reached only when the area of contact is sufficiently large to transmit it. Most commonly the position reached by the cobble in its fall will be such that there is considerable readjustment and local crushing while the first part of the expansion takes place. If it be assumed that one-half of the expansion takes place before the cobble is adjusted to assume a full load there will remain expansive effect sufficient to produce a pressure on a 4-inch cobble amounting to over 1½ tons.

"The above computations are based on a number of assumptions which are only approximately correct, but they serve to show that even after making ample allowance on the conservative side the pressure developed by the expansion of pebbles in cracks is sufficient to produce very considerable disruptive effects.

When it is considered that this process is ever active at all temperature ranges, it seems that in some situations, even where there are freezing temperatures in winter, it may be more potent in splitting the rocks than the ice which forms in the cracks, tho the writer is by no means disposed to under estimate the effect of the latter."

A TWELVE-HUNDRED-MILE BUS RIDE

A CARAVAN OF SIX MOTOR OMNIBUSES recently took fifty Chicagoans on a thirteen-day excursion to New Orleans, taking in, on the way, the Mammoth Cave, several of the Civil War battle-fields, and other points of interest. *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York), in chronicling this event, predicts that motor excursions will be numerous in days to come and that they will to some extent occupy the place hitherto filled by outings on the railroads. The writer notes that as soon as the railroads were firmly established as passenger transportation agents, the excursion became established as one of their offshoots or side activities. If buses are not yet firmly established as nation-wide passenger carriers, they are in a fair way to become so, he thinks. And with this development has come the bus excursion. Will not this prove to be an extensive activity of highway buses in the near future? He continues:



ROUTE OF THE HEGIRA.

"An extensive tour of this nature has already been organized, arranged and completed by the T. & S. Tours Co. of Chicago. Six buses, equipped with large White type bodies, carried more than fifty passengers, of whom more than twenty were women, over the Jackson Highway, from Chicago to New Orleans. The trip, which cost each passenger $50, was completed without mishap. The management arranged for hotel accommodation, but the passengers paid their own hotel bills, etc.

"From Columbus, one of the cities on the route, comes the following editorial in one of the leading newspapers, *The Commercial:* 'Saturday, a fleet of Chicago buses and private automobiles will arrive in Columbus. The tourists are traveling from Chicago to New Orleans along the Jackson Highway. This is a new departure in automobile travel. It is carrying out the caravan idea of the long ago. It is modernizing the idea of travel a hundred years ago.

"'There is a cycle in the development of transportation, just as there are cycles in other developments. Back yonder years ago, the transportation through all this section was overland by wagon. Columbus in those days was a big distributing point for all this section. Now the cycle is turning this way again, and we are destined to become again a distributing point for this territory.

"'The caravan which comes from Chicago is ushering in this new era of highway transportation for us. We haven't come to realize it fully yet. But it is upon us. We must begin to develop the idea, and the sooner we do it the better.'

"The Tours Co. inaugurated the trip South with the idea of demonstrating the utility of the motor bus in case of railway troubles. A few years ago road conditions would have made such a journey impossible. But with the improvement of highways, it is now possible to travel from Chicago to New Orleans and many other Southern points over smooth roads.

"The itinerary of the trip covered points on the Dixie Highway. Several detours were made to visit spots of historic and scenic interest en route. These included trips to the Mammoth Cave and various battle-fields of the Civil War.

"Certainly, the T. &. S. Tours Co. has pointed the way to a new and valuable opportunity for the employment of motor buses on our gradually improving national highways. The idea of highway passenger transportation is becoming firmly established in the public mind through the activities of the numerous intercity bus lines which are constantly springing into being. But these are mostly for convenience of travel from point to point. The excursion idea has its distinct educational value. But, more than that, it points the way to a new and valuable use of the highway systems of our country."

An idea of the good time enjoyed by the tourists may be gathered from the following paragraphs from the New Orleans *Times-Picayune* the day after they reached that city. We read:

"In every town and city the party was entertained, and Thursday night the Pine Tree Inn at Bogalusa was turned over to the tourists free of charge. Friday morning they were guests at a game dinner and barbecue at Slidell, and tables in the Slidell community club were piled high with fish, quail, duck, squirrel, pork, celery, oranges, grapes, lemons, nuts, pecans and other things grown about the town. G. A. Baker, mayor of Slidell, E. F. Hailey, chairman of the Slidell Civic League, and Dr. John R. Griffith were in charge of arrangements. After the dinner an entertainment was given by citizens and school children of Slidell.

"'The South is wonderful,' S. P. Seward, Chicago newspaper man who preceded the buses in a touring car, said Friday night, 'and this talk about Southern hospitality certainly rings true. Our people have a new picture of the South, and we have found that kindheartedness and generosity increases the nearer one comes to the Gulf.'"

THOUSAND MI

PART OF THE MOTOR BUS CARAVAN.

SPECTACLES FOR THE MOVIE CAMERA

VARIOUS SCREENS AND FILTERS used before the lens of the motion-picture camera are described by Charles Alma Byers in *The Scientific American* (New York, March). Some of these are for the purpose of taking night scenes by daylight and foggy views in clear weather. Others are to aid in making the various "cut-outs" and vignette effects of different shapes and styles. This particular brand of movie trick, Mr. Byers thinks, is one about which the public has heard very little, if anything at all. Sometimes, he admits, night scenes are really photographed at night—by the aid, of course, of strong artificial light; but most of them are taken in the bright sunlight. Fog or mist effects also are usually faked. The director's camera man, by a simple trick of the trade, can make a better "fog" picture under ordinary weather conditions than when real fogginess prevails. He goes on:

Courtesy of "The Scientific American."

FOG EFFECT STAGED ON A DAY OF CRYSTAL CLEARNESS.

"A certain director was one evening in the midst of the making of a series of 'fog' scenes by artificial means, near Los Angeles, when a very heavy fog began rolling in from the ocean. Presuming the real fog would render the faking of a fog effect unnecessary he directed his camera man to proceed to a utilization of the real thing, and several hundred feet of film were so exposed. When, however, the film was subsequently developed it was discovered that the faked fog portion came out in lifelike realness, whereas the footage made during the actual fog showed very little of the desired effect.

"Again, the motion-picture patron often sees various vignette effects in the screen-projected picture; also various close-up views in 'cut-out' effect. Such portions of the picture—in fading-edged circles, clean-cut circles and ovals, radiant-edged circles, ovals, hearts, diamonds, panels, and so forth—are produced, instead of in the projecting, as perhaps is generally supposed, by a very simple method of 'influencing' the vision of the movie-camera eye, the lens.

"The explanation of all this, simply stated, is that the motion-picture camera, when such pictures are being made, wears spectacles. The lens, in other words, is equipped with or supplemented by various kinds of glasses, known technically as 'screens,' 'filters,' and so forth.

"In the first place, the small square or rectangle of glass, whether called screen, filter, iris or what not, is placed directly in front of the camera lens, where it is held in position by a special, easily attached, or detached, holder. The glass or filter used for effecting night scenes is also used for producing artificial cloudiness. It is a rectangle, about 1¾ by 2⅝ inches in size, with the upper half tinted yellow and the lower part clear glass, the colored portion graduating to disappearance in the middle. It is made in rectangular form so that it may be raised or lowered before the lens to the desired position. The yellow portion is used to cover the sky, which is therefore made non-sensitive to the film. For night scenes, a lowering of the filter not only produces a night sky but brings the graduated middle before the camera lens in such manner as to obscure the lens vision to night-like reality, a 'stopping-down' of the camera shutter helping to bring this indistinctness to the desired condition.

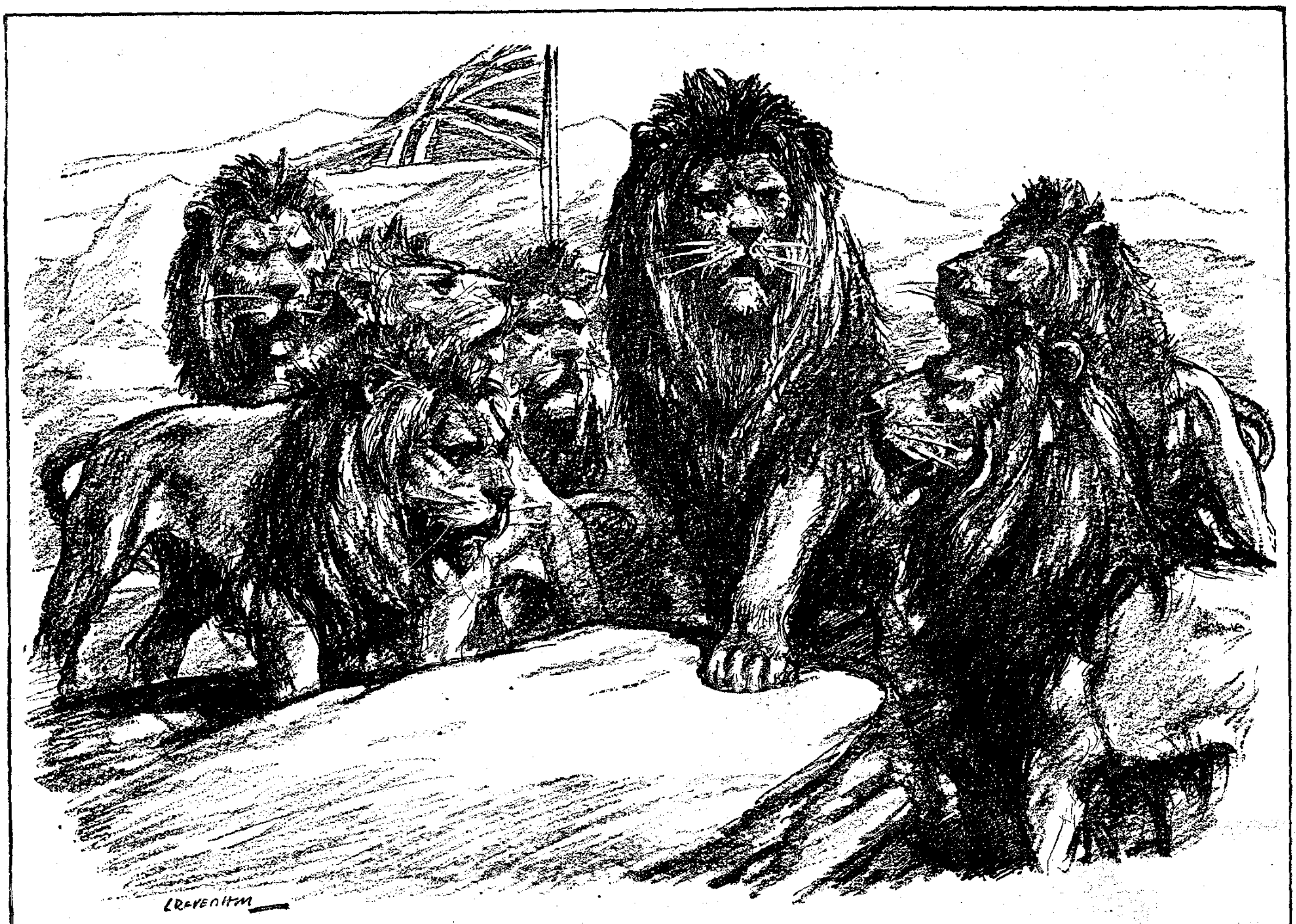
"The fog filter is a glass about 1¾ inches square. It is, naturally, not wholly transparent, with the result that the picture taken by the lens equipped with it shows a gray or foggy effect. By shortening the exposure time by means of the shutter opening, the fogginess can be rendered to any degree of density desired. The same filter is also frequently used for creating art-title backgrounds, the background scene so taken being lettered by printing the title matter over it. This equipment may further be employed for either the 'still' camera or the movie camera, for making the so-called 'soft-focus' or silvery gray art effects in pictures.

"A so-called diffusing screen, however, is generally preferred and used for making 'soft-focus' pictures. It is the same size as the fog filter, but the glass simulates a screened transparency instead of 'cloudiness.' The various vignette and 'cut-out-center' effects are produced with glasses of the same size which, as may be readily imagined, are appropriately provided with opaque borders and transparent centers.

"There remains to be mentioned one more somewhat similar glass, the monotone filter. This filter is designed for the use of the camera man to reveal to him just how a certain object will show up in the finished picture. The lens of the camera reproduces only in black and white and varying shades of gray. The monotone filter is used to inform the photographer just how the real colors of a scene or object are going to reproduce in black and white; and also, further, to enable him accurately to judge the value of light, whether natural or artificial. By holding it before his eyes this glass enables the photographer to see the scene or object exactly as it will appear in the finished photograph. This filter is used also by the director in selecting furniture or other paraphernalia, including costumes."

WHY IS A SLEEPING-CAR?—Fault is found with the American standard sleeper by a correspondent of *The Railway Age* (New York). Why, he asks, has there been so little real advance in sleeping-car architecture? It is true, he admits, we have advanced from the pioneer sleepers with their rows of shelves, but we have by no means solved the problem of comfortable night travel. He writes:

"We have designed the compartment and the drawing-room, admirable in their way, but extravagant in their use of space cost to the passenger, and operating cost to their owner. In the ordinary straight berth sleeper we have shown very little progress. This car is essentially what its forerunners were, saving numerous refinements of detail. It is the detestation of travelers and a violation of all the nicer senses of modesty and comfort. A bed-chamber for both sexes in which the occupants are separated by flapping, ill-fastened curtains and in which these travelers are obliged to wriggle out of and into their clothing in a series of acrobatic movements, half of them climbing to their roosts by stepladders, is an institution which is hardly up to our twentieth-century ideas of modesty or comfort. It would seem that inventive genius which has evolved the 'folding apartment' in our cities might overcome these crude and offensive conditions in our sleepers. A series of extremely narrow staterooms with transverse berths and just sufficient floor space in which to stand on one's feet while dressing or undressing is one theory which it would seem might be put into practise by inventive genius. It would seem possible that such an arrangement might be worked out for single or double berth combinations and without a serious sacrifice of passenger-carrying capacity. Solid partitions would of course replace the miserable makeshift of present curtains, and decency and comfort make a night journey a pleasure. Let there be some real progress in sleeping-car interior layout."



A FAMILY COUNCIL.

Mr. L. Raven Hill's cartoon in the London *Punch*, on the occasion of the meeting of the British Imperial War Cabinet, for the first time pictured to the world the British Lion and his grown-up family.

THE BRITISH LION'S RESTLESS BROOD

THE THIRD TURNING-POINT in the evolution of the British Empire was reached in the World War, whose effects of transformation are going on before our eyes. Signs of it everywhere abound and not the least significant is the tendency to drop the use of the very name "British Empire" and put in its place the "British Commonwealth of Nations." General Jan Christian Smuts, South Africa's leading statesman and, in fact, a ranking figure among the statesmen of the world, has exprest his preference for the latter title as the true description of "this vast system of entities." The South African leader is supported in his contention by no less a personage than the Prince of Wales, who, speaking at the Mansion House, London, on returning from his first great tour, said: "I should like to try to tell you what I feel I have learned. In the first place, I have come back with a much clearer idea of what is meant by the British Empire, or, as it is often more appropriately called, the British Commonwealth."

It would be difficult to find in world development a parallel to the changes that are going on in that colossal congeries commonly called the "British Empire," "compared to which old Rome's magnificent domain was a large parish." That is why it seems worth while to stop and devote a special number to this transformation, not in any pro-British or anti-British spirit, but purely for the information of friend and critic alike, and for all those who wish to keep step with the march of events. In the following pages we attempt to present an adequate and fair account of the British Dominions and domains, in every one of which America has specific interests. "Friendly cooperation with the United States is for us a cardinal principle," said Premier Lloyd George in addressing the Prime Ministers and Representatives of the Dominions and of India at the Imperial Conference in 1921, and he added that this principle is "dictated by what seems to us the proper nature of things, dictated by instinct, quite as much as by reason and common sense. We desire to work with the great Republic in all parts of the world. Like it, we want stability and peace, on the basis of liberty and justice." Some American observers recall that as long ago as 1835, the famous English statesman, Richard Cobden, England's great advocate of free trade, warned his countrymen that British policy should not be too much confined to European ground, but should be turned rather toward America, when he said: "It is to the industry, the economy and peaceful policy of America . . . that our statesmen and politicians, of whatever creed, ought to direct their anxious studies, for it is by these, and not by the efforts of barbarian force, that the power and greatness of England are in danger of being superseded; yes, by the successful rivalry of America shall we in all probability be placed second in the rank of nations."

An additional reason why Americans are keenly interested in the new phase of the British Commonwealth is that the first turning-point in its development was the American Revolution, writes H. Duncan Hall ("The British Commonwealth of Nations": Methuen, London), and he adds that the second phase was the granting of a limited responsible government to Canada, while the third reveals the "transformation of this limited responsible government into the unlimited responsible government, the equality of nationhood and of statehood now claimed and practically secured by the Dominions."

International Photo.

BRITAIN'S "LEADING DEMOCRAT."

So a British writer describes King George V, who "mixes among the people, not the peers," is photographed for the movies and "will meet his Prime Minister at the railway station, a thing not to be thought of hitherto by monarchs."

A vivid picture of the new order, as seen by American eyes, is presented by the Los Angeles *Times* when it speaks of England as "a mother who finds a number of her children attaining their majority," and proudly displaying the bulge of their youthful muscles and asserting that they are "no longer amenable to corporal discipline." Like most youngsters, this daily goes on to state, "they think little about their duties and much about their rights, and first among these they place the right to form a foreign policy of their own without maternal league or consent." Evidently the era "when London was England and England the British Empire" has ended, says this newspaper, and it goes on to explain:

> "From the colonial view-point there are now eight British nations, which are Great Britain, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Ulster, and the Irish Free State. Each of these holds a position under the Empire similar to that of a sovereign state in our own country, but with a still greater degree of independence. The mother possesses only equal rights with the children. . . . It is largely by reason of geographical unity that the plan works so well in this country; and we have not the differences of race to compose, or so great a degree of intellectual inferiority to combat. But there is no evading the fact that the children are attaining their majority and that a new and vastly changed policy will be necessary to keep the separate British nations in common unity. What is Mother England to do with the children who have grown too big to be spanked? That is one of the most serious problems by which British Diplomacy has ever been confronted."

Because the English themselves thoroughly appreciate the meaning of the "Restless Brood" of the British Lion, they are not jarred when they hear adverse critics of Britain speak with grave ominousness of the "crumbling Empire" which, some are surprized to realize, came into being only about 1850. In 1750 the British Empire as we know it did not exist, we read in "Imperial England" (C. F. Lavell and C. E. Paine: Macmillan.) altho it is true there were flourishing colonies in America that occasionally engaged the attention of the British Parliament. But the real significance of the colonies was probably not seen by a dozen men in Britain, according to these professors of history at Grinnell College, who inform us further:

> "Apart from America the little ports and bits of coast that flew the British flag in various parts of the world meant only two things to the average Englishman: from the sentimental standpoint they were evidences of a far-flung sea power in which one might feel some complacent gratification; viewed more practically they were depots of trade. The most distant British possessions were regarded purely from a British point of view. If they meant an increase of British wealth and power, they were worth while; if otherwise, they were a source of irritation, and their acquisition and holding was a grievance. Great Britain was still an island, and the outside world—Europe, Asia and America—was viewed by British statesmen primarily as a market. Chatham, indeed, had a wider and truer vision; to him Virginians and New Englanders were fellow-countrymen, and to him a purely insular statesmanship spelled disaster. But Chatham stood alone.
>
> "A century later the British Empire had come into being. Between 1750 and 1850 the American colonies were lost, indeed, but in their place had come Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, and a colonial policy was beginning to take shape. Colonies inhabited largely by Europeans were being given self-government; others were classed as Crown Colonies, and were governed by officials appointed in London and responsible to the British Government; concerning the nature and destiny of the whole incoherent and widely scattered mass of British possessions there was much confused thinking and little clear vision, but the Empire was in being.
>
> "At the opening of the war the British possessions included over eleven million square miles of territory, inhabited by about four hundred millions of people. Of this vast population over three hundred millions lived in India; one-quarter of the rest were Asiatic, African or Australasian natives of all stages of development, and the sixty or seventy million white British subjects, the 'dominant race,' were scattered over the five continents and the seven seas."

In Mr. Lloyd George's address to the Imperial Conference in 1921, quoted above, he referred to the share of the British Dominions and the Indian Empire in the war, saying:

> "The British Dominions and the Indian Empire, one and all, played a great part in the war for freedom, and probably a greater part than any nation, except the very greatest Powers. When the history of that struggle comes to be written, your exertions side by side with ours will constitute a testimony to British institutions such as no other Empire in history can approach or emulate. In recognition of their services and achievements in the War the British Dominions have now been accepted fully into the comity of nations by the whole world. They are signatories to the Treaty of Versailles and of all the other Treaties of Peace; they are members of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and their representatives have already attended meetings of the League; in other words, they have achieved full national status, and they now stand beside the United Kingdom as equal partners in the dignities and the responsibilities of the British Commonwealth. If there are any means by which that status can be rendered even clearer to

their own communities and to the world at large, we shall be glad to have them put forward at this Conference."

Mr. Lloyd George went on to describe the British Empire as "a saving fact in a very distracted world" and the most "hopeful experiment in human organization which the world has yet seen." It is not so much that it combines men of many races, tongues, traditions and creeds in one system of government, he argued, but that it is based "not on force, but on good-will and a common understanding." Liberty is its "binding principle" and "where that principle has not hitherto been applied it is gradually being introduced into the structure." We read then:

Underwood & Underwood Photograph.

QUEEN MARY WITH THE BABIES.

Her Majesty visiting one of the British nurseries of which she is a patron, and where the sovereignty of babyhood is paramount.

"Think of what we stand for in this room to-day. First of all the long political development of the British Isles, with all its splendors and its pains, the crucible from which the framework of the whole great structure has emerged. Canada, British and French; South Africa, British and Dutch—both now great Dominions whose unity is due to the free and willing combination of two proud races in a single nationhood. Australia and New Zealand, British civilizations both, but planted and developed with a genius of their own by the sheer enterprise and grit of their peoples in the farthest antipodes. India, a mighty civilization, whose rulers were known and respected throughout the western world before the first English post was planted on Indian soil. Side by side with these the wonderful varied colonies and protectorates in their different stages of development, which the Secretary of State for the Colonies is here to represent. In all the marvelous achievement of our peoples which this gathering reflects I am most deeply imprest by the blending of East and West—India with her far descended culture and her intensely varied types, so different from ours, present in this room to concert a common policy with us in the world's affairs, and to harmonize, as we hope, still more completely her civilization and ours. It is our duty here to present the ideals of this great association of peoples in willing loyalty to one Sovereign, to take counsel together for the progress and welfare of all, and to keep our strength both moral and material, a united power for justice, liberty and peace."

Speaking of the balance of power within the Empire before the Royal Colonial Institute in London, Sir Charles Lucas said that the Empire is "so entirely without precedent or parallel, a phenomenon so unintelligible, that those who try to analyze it and explain it to themselves or others are at a loss to find a clue," and, as quoted in *The United Empire* (London), he continued:

"If there is a clue, should we not look for it in the quality of the race which produced the Empire? What, then, are the outstanding characteristics of our British race? Do not men, when asked what are our strong points, point everywhere and always to British sense of justice and love of fair play; to British constancy and tenacity; to British regard to everyday facts and indifference to theory and logic? Is not this tantamount to saying that the British race is a well-balanced race, and has not our internal history, its political changes and revolutions, borne witness to a perpetual instinct for balance of power—to what is sometimes rather slightingly called British love of compromise? If so, is not the clue to this strange, illogical Empire, Realm, Commonwealth, concatenation of endless diversities—call it what you will—the constant striving after and working for an even balance? And what it leads up to, what it is working out to, is not an Empire of Motherland and Dependencies, which has already partially gone for ever, not an Empire under a centralized Legislature, which is to me a mischievous dream, but a League of equal partner units which have become nations under a common Sovereign as the symbol of unity in diversity. The Prime Minister, in the House of Commons, stated that what the Empire means can not be defined. He used these words: 'The thing that makes the British Empire united and potent is indefinable.' I venture to suggest that the thing that makes the British Empire united and potent is that within it, answering to the change of time and circumstance, there is a constant movement in the direction of Balance of Power."

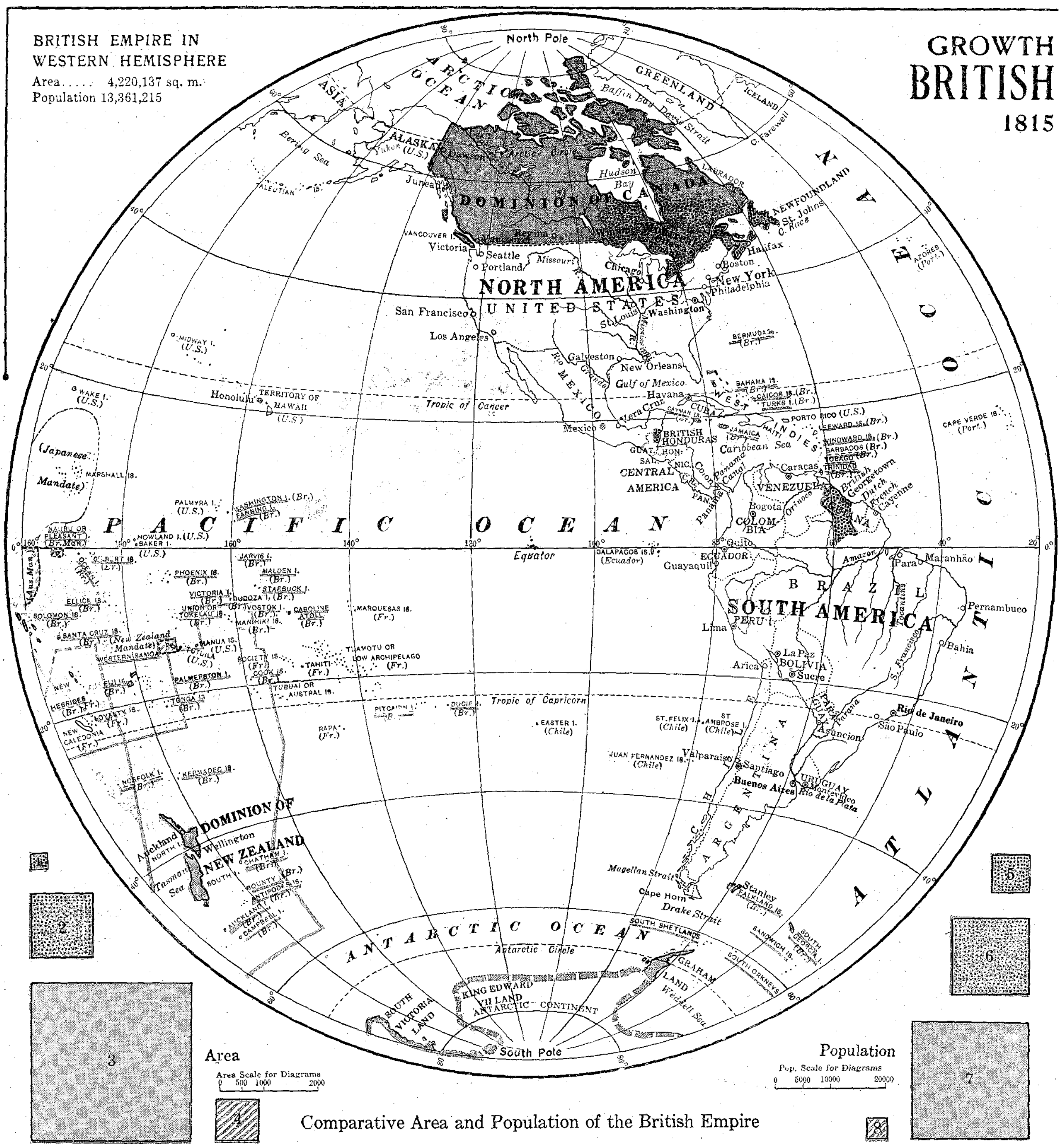
The loss of America was the beginning of wisdom for England in her imperial progress, writes Professor J. A. Strahan, of the University of Belfast, in the London *Fortnightly Review*, and "as her mode of governing herself has now become the model for the government of themselves, of all free peoples, so perhaps will her mode of dealing with her colonies and dependencies become in time the model for the dealing with one another of all the enlightened countries of the world."

So much for policies and principles that underlie the British Commonwealth of Nations, but what of the men who keep them in working order? Great as has been the service rendered to the British Empire by its army officers, many of whom are famous as administrators, diplomats and scholars as well as fighters, the fact remains, says John Fortescue, in a lecture published under the title, "The British Soldier and the Empire" (Oxford University Press), that the greatest service recorded is the service of the British private soldier. At first he went abroad unwillingly, but his essential good-nature made its way and he learned to live on friendly terms with alien peoples, with the consequence that—

"Now he is anxious to go abroad and see the world, and, wherever he goes, he takes order and good-nature with him. It is true that, when he is thoroughly comfortable, he can only find vent for his feelings in incessant grumbling, but that is simply the defect of his supreme qualities of cheerful patience in discomfort, and of charity toward all men. Whence this charity arises, it is difficult to say: but I think that it has its true source in the feeling that he comes of a victorious stock, that he is very strong, irresistibly strong, and that, therefore, he can afford to be very gentle. An officer of very wide experience told me after the South African War that it was the most difficult thing in the world to make the British soldier kill a man: and the readiness to accept treacherous signs of surrender is

GROWTH
BRITISH
1815

BRITISH EMPIRE IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE
Area..... 4,220,137 sq. m.
Population 13,361,215


North Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
ASIA
GREENLAND
ICELAND
Baffin Bay
Davis Strait
C. Farewell
ALASKA (U.S.)
Yukon
Dawson
Arctic Circle
Bering Sea
ALEUTIAN IS.
Juneau
Hudson Bay
LABRADOR
DOMINION OF CANADA
NEWFOUNDLAND
St. Johns
C. Race
VANCOUVER I.
Victoria
Regina
Winnipeg
Halifax
Seattle
Portland
Missouri
Chicago
Boston
New York
Philadelphia
NORTH AMERICA
UNITED STATES
Washington
St. Louis
San Francisco
Los Angeles
AZORES (Port.)
BERMUDAS (Br.)
MIDWAY I. (U.S.)
Galveston
New Orleans
Gulf of Mexico
Rio Grande
MEXICO
BAHAMA IS. (Br.)
CAICOS IS. (Br.)
TURKS I. (Br.)
Havana
CUBA
WEST INDIES
WAKE I. (U.S.)
Honolulu
TERRITORY OF HAWAII (U.S.)
Tropic of Cancer
Vera Cruz
Mexico
CAYMAN IS.
BRITISH HONDURAS
JAMAICA (Br.)
HAITI
PORTO RICO (U.S.)
LEEWARD IS. (Br.)
WINDWARD IS. (Br.)
BARBADOS (Br.)
TOBAGO (Br.)
TRINIDAD (Br.)
CAPE VERDE IS. (Port.)
(Japanese Mandate)
MARSHALL IS.
GUAT. HON. SAL. NIC.
CENTRAL AMERICA
Caribbean Sea
Panama Canal
Costa Rica
PAN.
Caracas
VENEZUELA
British Guiana
Georgetown
Dutch
French
Cayenne
Orinoco
PALMYRA I. (U.S.)
WASHINGTON I. (Br.)
FANNING I. (Br.)
PACIFIC OCEAN
Bogota
COLOMBIA
NAURU OR PLEASANT I. (Br. Man.)
HOWLAND I. (U.S.)
BAKER I. (U.S.)
Equator
GALAPAGOS IS. (Ecuador)
Quito
ECUADOR
Guayaquil
Amazon
Para
Maranhão
JARVIS I. (Br.)
MALDEN I. (Br.)
PHOENIX IS. (Br.)
STARBUCK I.
ELLICE IS. (Br.)
VICTORIA I.
DUDOZA I. (Br.)
UNION OR TOKELAU IS. (Br.)
VOSTOK I. (Br.)
CAROLINE ATOLL (Br.)
MANIHIKI IS. (Br.)
MARQUESAS IS. (Fr.)
SOLOMON IS. (Br.)
SANTA CRUZ IS.
(New Zealand Mandate)
WESTERN SAMOA
MANUA IS.
TUTUILA (U.S.)
SOCIETY IS. (Fr.)
COOK IS. (Br.)
TAHITI (Fr.)
TUAMOTU OR LOW ARCHIPELAGO (Fr.)
BRAZIL
SOUTH AMERICA
PERU
Lima
Pernambuco
Bahia
La Paz
BOLIVIA
Sucre
Arica
S. Francisco
FIJI IS. (Br.)
NEW HEBRIDES (Br. Fr.)
PALMERSTON I. (Br.)
TONGA IS. (Br.)
TUBUAI OR AUSTRAL IS.
LOYALTY IS. (Fr.)
NEW CALEDONIA (Fr.)
RAPA (Fr.)
PITCAIRN I.
DUCIE I. (Br.)
Tropic of Capricorn
EASTER I. (Chile)
ST. FELIX I. (Chile)
ST. AMBROSE I. (Chile)
PARAGUAY
Parana
Asuncion
Rio de Janeiro
São Paulo
NORFOLK I.
KERMADEC IS. (Br.)
JUAN FERNANDEZ IS. (Chile)
Valparaiso
Santiago
Buenos Aires
URUGUAY
Montevideo
Rio de la Plata
CHILE
ARGENTINA
DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND
Auckland
NORTH I.
Wellington
SOUTH I.
Tasman Sea
CHATHAM I. (Br.)
BOUNTY IS.
ANTIPODES IS. (Br.)
AUCKLAND IS. (Br.)
CAMPBELL I. (Br.)
Magellan Strait
Cape Horn
Drake Strait
Stanley
FALKLAND IS. (Br.)
SOUTH SHETLANDS
SANDWICH IS.
SOUTH GEORGIA I. (Br.)
SOUTH ORKNEYS
ATLANTIC OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Antarctic Circle
GRAHAM LAND
Weddell Sea
KING EDWARD VII LAND
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
SOUTH VICTORIA LAND
South Pole
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
Area
Area Scale for Diagrams
0 500 1000 2000
Population
Pop. Scale for Diagrams
0 5000 10000 20000

Comparative Area and Population of the British Empire

1. Area of British Isles	121,633 sq. miles	5. Population of British Isles	47,000,000
2. Area of British Empire in 1815	1,951,578 sq. miles	6. Population of British Empire in 1815	est. 211,000,000
3. Area of British Empire in 1914	12,776,675 sq. miles	7. Population of British Empire	445,625,712
4. Area of Mandates added as a result of the World War, 1914-1918, to 1922	972,507 sq. miles	8. Population of Mandates added as result of the World War	9,939,760
Total area of British Empire including Mandates	13,749,182 sq. miles	Total population of British Empire including Mandates	445,565,472

Population per sq. mile in British Isles in 1922	386.
Population per sq. mile of British Empire in 1815	108.
Population per sq. mile of British Empire in 1922	35.
Population per sq. mile of Mandates 1922	14.
Population per sq. mile of British Empire, including mandates, 1922	34.

British Empire after the Congress of Vienna, 1815	▩	Detached Possessions
Territories added since the Congress of Vienna, 1815-1914	▒	Detached Possessions
Mandates added as result of the World War, 1914-1918 to 1922	▨	

Approximate Scale of Maps
0 500 1000 2000

THE MATTHEWS-NORTHRUP WORKS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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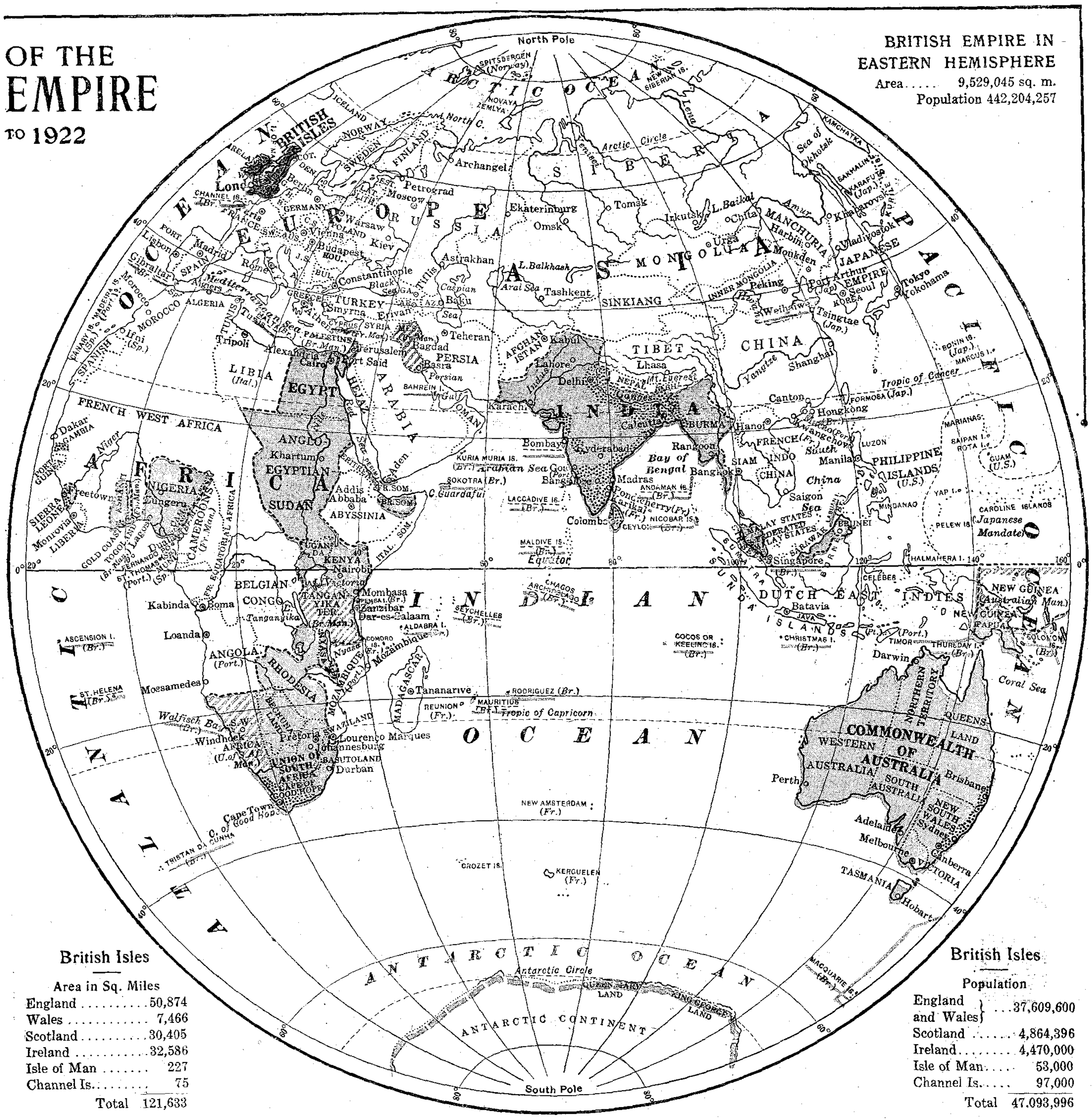
OF THE
EMPIRE
TO 1922


North Pole
South Pole
ARCTIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN
ANTARCTIC OCEAN
Arctic Circle
Antarctic Circle
Tropic of Cancer
Tropic of Capricorn
Equator
ANTARCTIC CONTINENT
QUEEN MARY LAND
KING GEORGE V LAND
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
SIBERIA
BRITISH ISLES
London
ICELAND
NORWAY
SWEDEN
FINLAND
Petrograd
Moscow
Archangel
Berlin
GERMANY
Paris
FRANCE
SPAIN
Madrid
PORT.
Lisbon
Gibraltar
Rome
Vienna
Budapest
Warsaw
POLAND
Kiev
Constantinople
Black Sea
TURKEY
Smyrna
Mediterranean Sea
MOROCCO
ALGERIA
TUNIS
Tripoli
LIBIA (Ital.)
EGYPT
Cairo
Alexandria
Port Said
Jerusalem
PALESTINE
SYRIA
Bagdad
PERSIA
Teheran
Caspian Sea
Baku
Astrakhan
Tiflis
ARABIA
Red Sea
Aden
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
Khartum
ABYSSINIA
Addis Abbaba
Br. SOM.
ITAL. SOM.
KENYA
Nairobi
UGANDA
Victoria
TANGANYIKA TER.
Zanzibar
Dar-es-Salaam
Mombasa
BELGIAN CONGO
Boma
Kabinda
Loanda
ANGOLA (Port.)
Mossamedes
RHODESIA
MOZAMBIQUE
MADAGASCAR
Tananarive
REUNION (Fr.)
MAURITIUS (Br.)
RODRIGUEZ (Br.)
Walfisch Bay
Windhoek
S. W. AFRICA (U. of S. Af. Man.)
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
Pretoria
Johannesburg
Lourenço Marques
SWAZILAND
BASUTOLAND
Durban
Cape Town
C. of Good Hope
TRISTAN DA CUNHA (Br.)
ST. HELENA (Br.)
ASCENSION I. (Br.)
FRENCH WEST AFRICA
Dakar
GAMBIA
PORT. GUINEA
SIERRA LEONE
Freetown
Monrovia
LIBERIA
GOLD COAST
ASHANTI
TOGO
NIGERIA
Lagos
Zungeru
Niger
CAMEROON
FR. EQUATORIAL AFRICA
CANARY IS. (Sp.)
MADEIRA IS. (Port.)
SPANISH
Ifni (Sp.)
Ekaterinburg
Omsk
Tomsk
Irkutsk
L. Baikal
Chita
Amur
MANCHURIA
Harbin
Mukden
Vladivostok
Khabarovsk
Sea of Okhotsk
KAMCHATKA
SAKHALIN
KARAFUTO (Jap.)
JAPANESE EMPIRE
Tokyo
Yokohama
Seoul
KOREA
Port Arthur
Peking
Weihaiwei
Tsingtao (Jap.)
INNER MONGOLIA
MONGOLIA
SINKIANG
Tashkent
Arai Sea
L. Balkhash
TIBET
Lhasa
Mt. Everest
NEPAL
CHINA
Shanghai
Yangtze
Canton
Hongkong
FORMOSA (Jap.)
AFGHANISTAN
Kabul
Lahore
Delhi
Indus
Karachi
INDIA
Calcutta
Bombay
Hyderabad
Madras
Goa
Bangalore
Pondicherry (Fr.)
Karikal (Fr.)
Colombo
CEYLON
Bay of Bengal
Arabian Sea
BURMA
Rangoon
SIAM
Bangkok
FRENCH INDO CHINA
Hanoi
Saigon
China Sea
Manila
LUZON
PHILIPPINE ISLANDS (U.S.)
MINDANAO
MALAY STATES
Singapore
BORNEO
SARAWAK
BRUNEI
SUMATRA
JAVA
Batavia
DUTCH EAST INDIES
CELEBES
TIMOR (Port.)
HALMAHERA I.
NEW GUINEA (Australian Man.)
PAPUA
COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA
WESTERN AUSTRALIA
NORTHERN TERRITORY
QUEENSLAND
SOUTH AUSTRALIA
NEW SOUTH WALES
VICTORIA
Darwin
Perth
Adelaide
Melbourne
Sydney
Brisbane
Canberra
TASMANIA
Hobart
Coral Sea
THURSDAY I. (Br.)
SOLOMON IS. (Br.)
MARIANAS
SAIPAN I.
ROTA I.
GUAM (U.S.)
YAP I.
PELEW IS.
CAROLINE ISLANDS (Japanese Mandate)
BONIN IS. (Jap.)
MARCUS I.
SOKOTRA (Br.)
KURIA MURIA IS. (Br.)
C. Guardafui
LACCADIVE IS. (Br.)
MALDIVE IS. (Br.)
CHAGOS ARCHIPELAGO (Br.)
SEYCHELLES (Br.)
ALDABRA I.
COMORO IS. (Fr.)
ANDAMAN IS. (Br.)
NICOBAR IS. (Br.)
COCOS OR KEELING IS. (Br.)
CHRISTMAS I. (Br.)
NEW AMSTERDAM (Fr.)
CROZET IS.
KERGUELEN (Fr.)
MACQUARIE IS. (Br.)
SPITSBERGEN (Norway)
NOVAYA ZEMLYA
NEW SIBERIAN IS.
Lena
Yenisei
BAHREIN I.
OMAN
HEJAZ
CHANNEL IS. (Br.)
IRELAND
SCOT.
DENMARK
20°
40°
60°
80°
0°
100°
120°
140°
160°

BRITISH EMPIRE IN
EASTERN HEMISPHERE

Area..... 9,529,045 sq. m.
Population 442,204,257

British Isles

Area in Sq. Miles

England	50,874
Wales	7,466
Scotland	30,405
Ireland	32,586
Isle of Man	227
Channel Is.	75
Total	121,633

British Isles

Population

England and Wales	37,609,600
Scotland	4,864,396
Ireland	4,470,000
Isle of Man	53,000
Channel Is.	97,000
Total	47.093,996

POLITICAL STATUS OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE GIVING AREA AND POPULATION

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Great Britain	89,047	42,530,000
Ireland	32,586	4,470,000
India and Dependencies (Empire)	1,802,629	315,156,000

SELF-GOVERNING COLONIES

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Canada, Dominion of	3,729,665	9,030,000
Union of South Africa	473,100	7,305,000
Australia, Commonwealth of	2,974,581	5,247,000
New Zealand, Dominion of	104,751	1,241,000

COLONIES

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Gibraltar	2	17,000
Malta	118	25,000
Ceylon and Dependencies	25,481	4,758,000
Straits Settlements	1,600	846,000
Hongkong and Territory	391	598,000
Kenya, Colony and Protectorate	246,822	2,807,000
Nigeria, Colony and Protectorate	332,000	17,500,000
Gambia, Colony and Protectorate	4,500	248,000
Gold Coast Colony, Ashanti and Protectorate	80,000	1,500,000
Sierra Leone and Protectorate	31,000	1,404,000
Mauritius and Dependencies	809	365,000
Falkland Islands	7,500	3,250
British Guiana	89,480	306,000
British Honduras	8,592	44,000
Newfoundland and Labrador	162,734	265,000
Bermudas	19	22,000
Jamaica	4,207	894,000
Turks and Caicos Is. (Attached to Jamaica)	224	5,600
Cayman Is. (Attached to Jamaica)	89	5,400
Leeward Islands	715	128,000
Windward Islands	516	183,000
Bahamas	4,404	60,000
Barbados	166	200,000
Trinidad and Tobago Is.	1,974	387,000
Fiji Islands	7,083	164,000
Gilbert and Ellice Islands	208	31,000
Rhodesia (Administered by British South Africa Company)	440,000	1,739,000

PROTECTORATES

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Aden and Protectorate, Perim and Sokotra, etc.	10,387	58,000
Federated Malay States	27,506	1,280,000
Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak	77,106	1,000,000
Zanzibar and Pemba	1,020	200,000
Uganda	109,119	3,318,000
Nyasaland	39,573	1,203,000
Somaliland	68,000	300,000
Bechuanaland	275,000	125,000
Egypt	350.000	12,878,000
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1,014,000	3,400,000
Tonga	385	23,562
British Solomon Islands (and adjacent Islands)	11,000	150,750

SMALL DETACHED POSSESSIONS

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Cyprus	3,584	315,000
Weihaiwei (leased from China)	285	150,000
Malay States (not in Federation)	23,486	955,000
Papua (to Australia)	90,540	250,000
Detached Pacific Islands	60	400
Ascension I.	34	250
St. Helena I.	47	3,500
Seychelles and Dependencies	156	25,000
Swaziland	6,678	100,000
Basutoland	11,716	406,000
Total British Empire	12,776,675	445,625,712

MANDATES

	Area in Sq. Miles	Population
Palestine, British Mandate	9,000	647,850
Mesopotamia, British Mandate	143,250	2,849,282
Tanganyika, Territory, Br. Man.	365,180	5,000,000
Southwest Africa, Mandate of U. of S. Af.	322,000	200,000
Togoland, British Mandate	12,500	300,000
Cameroons, British Mandate	30,000	400,000
New Guinea, Aust. Mandate	89,252	500,000
Western Samoa, New Zealand Mandate	1,300	41,128
Nauru, British Mandate	25	1,500
Total Mandates	972,507	9,939,760
Total British Empire including Mandates	13,749,182	455,565,472

Figures are mostly from Statesman's Year Book, 1921

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THE "PRINCE OF PUBLICITY, BRITAIN'S BEST LOVED AMBASSADOR TO ALL THE WORLD."

The Prince of Wales is standing behind a tiger he bagged in the jungle of Nepal, India. At the Prince's right is General Sir Baber Shum Shere Jung, son of the Maharajah.

a proof of this. However, the good-nature—the charity—is there; and we do not realize what it has done for us. To give but one instance, our Allies at Salonica sent forth, quite legitimately, emissaries in every direction to gain the hearts of the people and to lay a foundation for future commercial enterprise. We did nothing of the kind; and yet the people everywhere turned to us and wished to deal above all others with us. Why? Because the name of a British soldier was not to be found on the criminal charge sheets of that polyglot army.

"The British soldier, tho employed on a duty which subjected him to much hardship and sickness, with no compensating chance of distinction, had been always not only well-behaved, but honest, gentle and considerate. And so it was that quite unconsciously he outdid, by sheer force of character, the efforts of all other nations to commend themselves to the Balkan peoples. And this work, be very sure, he does wherever he goes. He is a silent missionary, but of power untold. Better than most of us, he has assimilated the precept 'Be pitiful; be courteous'; more truly than most of us he has learned the difficult lesson of self-respect without self-consciousness. Such is the fine flower of the tree that was planted by Cromwell and watered not only by Marlborough and Wolfe and Moore and Wellington and Charles Napier, but by thousands of humble and earnest officers whose names have perished but whose works do follow them. The British soldier, supposed to represent physical force only, is a great moral force within and without the Empire. It is not with physical weapons only, nor even chiefly, that he contends all the world over for the honor, in the higher sense, of his Regiment, of the Army, and of the Nation. And he prevails because he makes some conscience of what he does. He knows what he is fighting for and loves what he knows."

The natural enthusiasm of one Englishman for his race shows in the foregoing tribute to the private soldier; but here is an instance of the hold that England has on her sons from an American source. In the New York *Herald* an editorial writer points the moral and adorns the tale of the fourth Earl of Ducie in these words:

"The Moretons are an old Gloucestershire family, with an estate of 14,000 acres and a great house, Tortworth Court, at Falfield. Berkeley Basil Moreton, fourth son of the second Earl, was born there in 1834. His father died in 1853 and the earldom passed to Henry John Moreton, the eldest son. Two years later the Hon. Berkeley Basil, then twenty-one years old, went out to Australia, a journey made by more than one younger son in those days of gold seeking. . . .

"Australia in 1855 was a strange place for a young man who had seen little of life except Rugby and Oxford. It was still so wild that the reward of £10,000 offered to any man who would traverse the continent from south to north, starting at Adelaide, went begging. The newly discovered gold fields were bringing adventurers from all parts of the world, but young Mr. Moreton went into the sheep business. He prospered, married, and became the father of nine children. He went to the Commonwealth Parliament. He became in turn Postmaster-General, Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Instruction.

"Last October the Earl of Moreton died at the age of 94. As the two brothers, intervening between him and the Hon. Berkeley Basil were dead the title passed to the Australian statesman. Last Christmas Day he, at the age of 88, sailed from Sydney for that England which he had not seen since 1855. 'I have enjoyed myself in Australia,' he said to a newspaper reporter, 'but I shall be very glad to see our country again.'

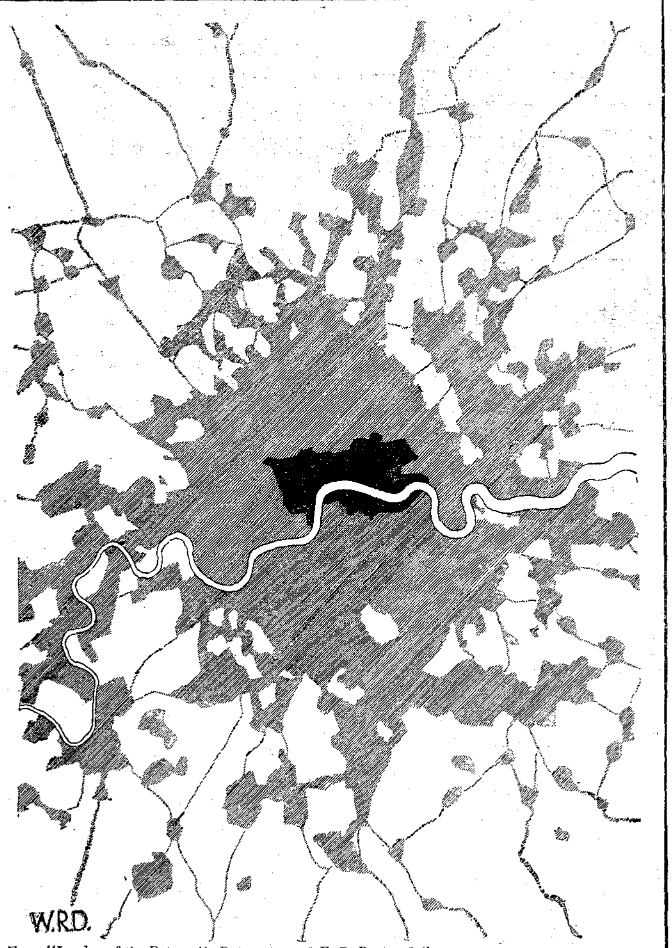
"After sixty-six years on the other side of the earth, making money and winning fame, England was still his home! In a flash the Hon. Mr. Moreton of Waratah, Queensland, became the titled landholder of Tortworth Court. At 88, after two generations of patient waiting in another continent, he was an Englishman 'going back.' And there is the whole story of England's power, exercised in foreign lands through those of her sons who look forward always to the day when they shall set sail for 'home.'"

Soldier, settler, administrator, or business man, they all cling to that England Henley addresses in the robust lines of his Prolog to "Hawthorne and Lavender":

These to the glory and praise of the green land
That bred my women, and that holds my dead,
England, and with her the strong broods that stand
Wherever her fighting lines are thrust or spread!
They call us proud?—Look at our English rose!
Shedders of blood?—When hath our own been spared?
Shopkeepers?—Our accompt the High God knows.
Close?—In our bounty half the world hath shared.
They hate us, and they envy?—Envy and hate
Should drive them to the Pit's edge?—Be it so!
That race is damned which misesteems its fate;
And this, in God's good time, they all shall know,
And know you, too, you good green England, then—
Mother of mothering girls and governing men.

BASES OF BRITISH STRENGTH

"A BIG POPULATION IN A SMALL COMPASS," as a British writer has characterized the British Isles, naturally reaches out toward sea-borne trade, colonization, empire-building, and naval supremacy. The phrase, "a nation of shopkeepers," attributed to Napoleon, has been traced back to the English Adam Smith and, given a certain flair for trading, it is not inconceivable that such a people should become large-scale manufacturers and merchants. And then the mercantile center easily develops into a financial center, until "the Old Lady of Threadneedle Street" is acknowledged chief banker for the civilized world. Of course the development of the British Empire is in no small degree due to the character of its people; and such imponderables as psychology and cultural traditions are duly considered elsewhere. But since a nation, like a man, must have a body as well as a soul, we can not rightly understand Britain's place in the world of to-day and to-morrow without paying attention to certain facts dealing with the material strength of the Kingdom and the Empire in wealth, natural resources, commercial standing, financial prestige, and means of defense on sea and land. There would be no British Empire as we know it to-day if there had been no Drake or Nelson, if Clive and Wolfe and Wellington had never fought, or Raleigh, Pitt and Disraeli had never dreamed and planned. Nor would the soldiers' work and the sailors' toil been of much avail without the merchant adventurer and humble trader, to say nothing of great organizations of British brains and capital, like the Canadian Pacific, the Hudson's Bay Company and the East India Company. It is a truism, remarks one British writer on imperial themes, "that trade is the prime cause of imperial expansion, and along with racial relationship holds the Empire in union." Before the war a third of Britain's products and manufactures leaving her shores went to the Dominions, whence in turn came one-fourth of all her imports. The effect of the war on the commercial standing of the British Empire can not be forgotten. New York, for a time, at least, takes London's place as a center of world finance. The burden of war debt, the after-war strikes and maladjustments in industry, the paralysis of world-trade and world-shipping have darkened the British skies. Yet to-day both American and British authorities discern signs of fair weather. Our own financial writers can not see how a future as great as their past can well be denied to a people who insisted on paying in taxes more than a third of the expense of the Great War and who have paid off $1,200,000,000 of their war debt in twelve months. "Cast up all the conditions that have made Britain great, and then," observes a Chicago editor, "decide whether London will or will not come back." But we must turn to a few facts and figures on which such statements are based and which, unless otherwise credited, are taken from standard reference books and current financial and official publications.



From "London of the Future." By courtesy of E. P. Dutton & Co.

LONDON'S GROWTH IN A CENTURY.

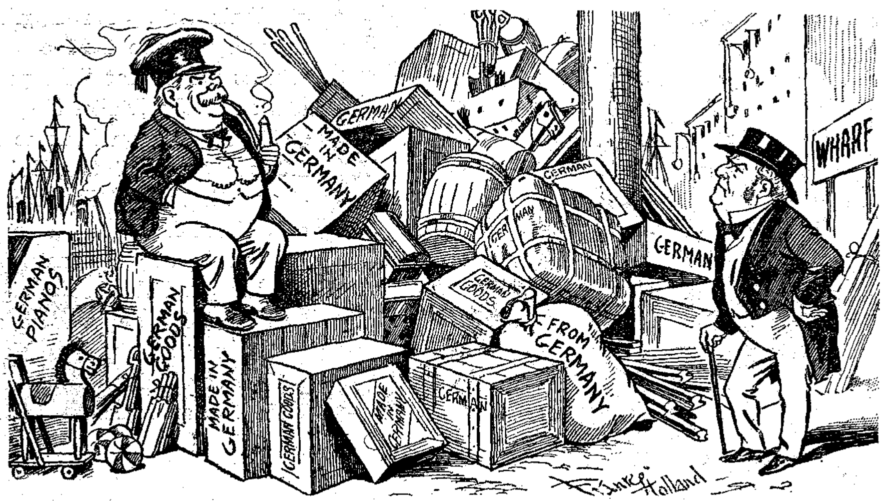
The black shows the area of London a hundred years ago, the shaded portion the growth since then.

First of all, the Britisher can read the 1921 census returns without discouragement, tho he does ponder over the problem of an excess of 2,000,000 women—a problem which is discust elsewhere. Up to the present the shadow of a diminishing birth-rate has not seriously darkened the future prospects of the English people, altho there was a decline between 1915 and 1919. The total population of the far-flung Empire, nearly half a billion souls, including many millions of dark-skinned races and hearty pioneers on three continents, shows no sign of diminution. An English summary of the 1921 census returns shows that "the population of the Indian Empire is 319,075,132, an increase of 1.2 per cent.; of the Union of South Africa, Europeans only, 1,521,635, an increase of 19.2 per cent.; of Australia, excluding full-blooded aborigines, 5,426,008, an increase of 21.8 per cent., and of New Zealand, excluding the Maoris, 1,218,270, an increase of 20.8 per cent." But what about the homeland? It might be expected that a people who have been sending their sons to America, Australia, India, Africa and the isles of the sea for upwards of 200 years should begin to show the effect of the drain in the census figures. But despite the emigration and the losses suffered in two great wars and many small ones, the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has shown a steady increase, decade by decade, since the beginning of the nineteenth century. The population of the United Kingdom, a little less than ten millions when the century opened, had doubled by the time the American Civil War broke out. In 1901 it was 41,458,721; in 1911 it was 45,221,615. The after-war census for Great Britain showed a population of 42,767,530, excluding Ireland, so that the total for the British Isles must now be well over 46,000,000. This steady growth has gone on side by side, as we have noted, with a huge emigration. From 1853 to 1920, 14,000,000 Britishers left home for places outside of Europe, for the most part British North America, the United States, Australasia, British South Africa, and India.

England is a land of city-dwellers. Before the war three-fourths of the total population of England and Wales lived in cities and one-fourth in cities of 250,000 inhabitants or more. One-fifth of the people of England live in what is called Greater London, which in 1919 had a population of 7,476,168, the municipal city proper accounting for 4,483,240. The accompanying map accurately portrays the growth of the British capital.

When we come to England's wealth, the agricultural resources of the homeland may be left out of the picture, as Great Britain produces only about half the food necessary to feed the people who live there. In other words, England imports half its foodstuffs and, according to some writers on economics, could only live a hundred days if a supply from abroad were entirely cut off. Here, it will be remembered, lay the real menace of Germany's submarine campaign. As Kipling summed it up during the war:

> "Oh, where are you going to, all you Big Steamers,
> With England's own coal, up and down the salt seas?"
> "We are going to fetch you your bread and your butter,
> Your beef, pork and mutton, eggs, apples and cheese."
>
> "And where will you fetch it from, all you Big Steamers,
> And where shall I write you when you are away?"
> "We fetch it from Melbourne, Quebec, and Vancouver—
> Address us at Hobart, Hong-Kong, and Bombay." . . .
>
> "For the bread that you eat and the biscuits you nibble,
> The sweets that you suck and the joints that you carve,
> They are brought to you daily by all us Big Steamers—
> And if any one hinders our coming you'll starve!"



A RENEWAL OF W(H)ARF-ARE.

When Fritz once more his goods galore
Is on us daily dumping,
No wonder that he's getting fat
While British trade is slumping.
—*John Bull* (London).

But if we think in terms of the Empire the situation is very different. Before the war the British Empire produced, roughly speaking, three-fifths of the world's tea, a third of its sugar and cocoa, a fifth of its wheat and cotton. While the United Kingdom can not support its present population except by trade, the great British Empire, with its 445,000,000 souls, and its area of 14,000,000 square miles, including every variety of soil and climate, is practically self-supporting. As the author of a little book called "Products of the Empire" (Oxford Press) notes, the Empire can meet its own demand for fish, spices, oil-seeds, cheese and wheat. The writer, Mr. J. C. Cunningham, points out that "our fisheries are an invaluable asset, for not only are we able to produce enough for our own consumption, but we are able to export large quantities to other countries." In spite of the large meat production of Australia and New Zealand, the Empire is largely dependent on foreign countries for its meat, in particular the Argentine, United States, Netherlands and Denmark.

Turning to mineral resources, we find both England and the Empire in a better position. To begin with the most precious of stones and metals, the British Empire has a practical monopoly of diamond mining, and considerably more than half of the sixteen million ounces of gold mined last year were mined in the Empire, practically all of it from the Rand gold mines of South Africa. Before the war the British Empire produced half the world's tin, a third of its coal, a fifth of its zinc, one-eleventh of its iron, and one-twelfth of its copper. There are valuable undeveloped coal resources in Canada and, notes Mr. Cunningham in his book, "Canada and New Zealand possess, in addition to coal, vast stores of potential energy in their unlimited supply of water-power." But the British Empire is largely dependent on the rest of the world for the now all-important item of oil.

As we have already seen, English foreign trade consists largely of selling manufactured goods and buying food and raw materials. In 1920 the leading articles of export from the United Kingdom were cotton goods, iron manufactures, coal, woolen goods, ships and boats, motor cars and accessories, linen goods, alcoholic beverages, manufactured tobacco, and fish. Principal articles of import in the same year were foodstuffs, particularly wheat, raw materials for manufacture, particularly cotton. Because of the after-war depression, 1921 was a bad year for Britain's foreign trade, the business being only a shade more than half of that for 1920. The decline in British foreign trade has, of course, been reflected in shipping. Between 1913 and 1921, the decline in British tonnage entering United Kingdom ports was, according to *The Board of Trade Journal*, 22.2 per cent. and in foreign tonnage 28.5 per cent.; in British tonnage clearing 39.5 per cent., and in foreign tonnage 56.3 per cent. Ship-building has, of course, slumped considerably.

Despite the recent growth of American tonnage, Great Britain holds its own as the leading ocean carrier. Figures from Lloyd's Register show that of 60,000,000 in steam tonnage afloat in 1921, 20,000,000 was British and 13,500,000 American.

Just at present there is much despondency over industrial and business conditions in Great Britain. The labor situation alarms business and financial writers. It can not be doubted, we read in *The Economist* (London), "that British industry suffers seriously from under-production." An American observer, Frank A. Vanderlip, writing in the New York *Tribune*, finds business conditions to-day in England distinctly unsatisfactory. He says:

> "There is a great deal of unemployment. More than a million and a half people are receiving unemployment doles, and perhaps one million more are working on short time.
>
> "Her foreign trade, which is vital to her business prosperity, is comparatively stagnant. This has occurred in spite of her commercial experience, which is superior to that of any other people, and in spite of her genius for foreign trade, in which she has been schooled through generations. . . .
>
> "Her wages are comparatively high and her labor efficiency low.
>
> "Her income from foreign investments, from the mercantile marine and from coal exports is depleted. She faces a world which is economically impotent, and she must meet in neutral markets the falsely stimulated advantages of German competition."

Recent writers for various financial bulletins observe improvement in the British business outlook which is reflected, of course, by the rise of sterling exchange. The volume of domestic industrial production is slowly increasing. Unemployment is being gradually reduced. An upward movement has characterized the security market in recent weeks. The Government is planning to assist foreign trade by a new revision of the British exports credit scheme of 1920, which will allow loans not exceeding £26,000,000 to be made to British exporters. On the official side the Government is trying to cut down expenses and a commission has called for sweeping economies. In this connection, of course, much saving will be effected by the naval reductions agreed on at Washington. The British Government's decision to go ahead and make payments of interest on the war debt due to the United States is considered a manifestation of financial strength. The recent reduction in the Bank of England interest rate seems another hopeful sign to our American financial writers.

While the heavy reliance on taxes kept prices from rising as rapidly in England as in the countries depending largely on loans and note issues, the British people, of course, had their share of the world's burden of war-time high prices. Toward the end of 1920 prices, which had been going up since the beginning of the war began to fall, wholesale prices being somewhat tardily followed by retail quotations. In November and December last year, there was a notable drop in the cost of living, which continued through January and February and has been most marked in the case of foods. This is why Herbert N. Casson was able to write from England in December to *Barron's* (New York), that the people, in spite of political troubles were happier during the first week of December than they had been since 1914.

THE BRITISH NAVY

Since Britain is an island and since the people who came and made it England were seafaring folk, the British Navy was a natural development. As David Hannay summed it up in an Encyclopedia Britannica article before the war, "the Royal Navy of Great Britain stands at the head of the navies of the modern world, not only by virtue of its strength but because it has the longest and most consistent historical development." Few Americans, perhaps, can realize what it means to a nation which possesses Britain's traditions of naval glory to relinquish deliberately its naval supremacy, as was done at the Washington Conference.

Before the war the British Government maintained a "two-power" naval standard, that is, the Navy was to be strong enough to defeat the combined navies of any other two powers. It was on Germany, of course, that attention was focused. After the war, the German menace being removed, and the need for economy being pressing, Great Britain had already practically ceased new building when the Washington Conference was called. The change is well shown by these official British figures:

	August 1914	*October 1918*	*March 1921*
Vessels controlled by Admiralty exclusive of small Auxiliaries	658	5,649	1,014
Personnel	146,000	410,000	103,121

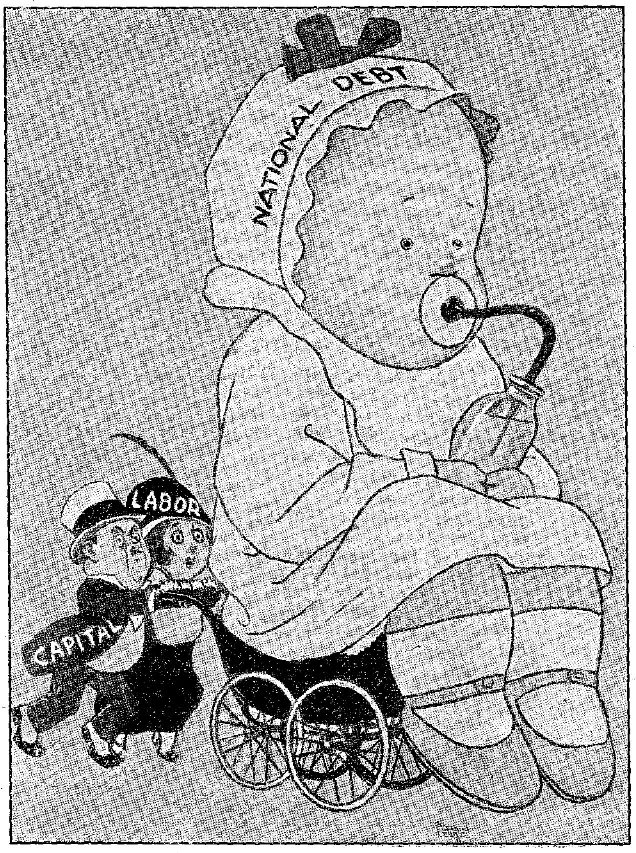
In 1921 the following ships were in commission, according to *World Almanac* figures:

Type of vessel	*No.*	*Tons*
Battle-ships	46	962,750
Battle Cruisers	10	307,500
Cruisers	21	248,900
Light Cruisers	87	393,100
Coast Defense	31	108,045
Flotilla Leader	28	48,342
Destroyers	386	400,960
Torpedo Boats	30	8,460
Submarines	185	139,270
Aircraft Carriers	6	90,400

By the Washington agreement Great Britain will retain twenty capital ships with a tonnage of 582,050. Great Britain is for ten years to do no new building of capital ships, with the exception of two vessels not to exceed 37,000 tons each. This ends, at least for the present, Britain's naval supremacy. As a result of the Conference, writes Mark Sullivan in the New York *Evening Post*, "naval supremacy, instead of being the possession of any one Power, is trusteed, so to speak, in a group of three nations, Great Britain, and the United States each having five shares, and Japan being a junior partner with three shares." Quite exclusive of any savings brought by the ten-year naval holiday, a British committee on national economy recommends a cut in next year's naval estimates from £81,000,000 to £60,000,000, and a reduction of the personnel by 35,000.

THE BRITISH ARMY

The war is over and the story of England's mighty military effort need not be retold, yet it must be kept in mind that the size of the present standing British army is no index of the military potentialities of the Empire. When we read in reference works like "The Statesman's Year Book" that Britain's present standing army contains less than 750,000 men and is being rapidly reduced, we can not forget that when the bugles sounded war a total of 8,654,467 men came forth to fight for the Empire. Of these nearly 6,000,000 came from the British Isles alone, a million and a half came from India, nearly 650,000 each came from Canada and Australasia. In 1918 the British Army in France alone numbered nearly two million men, there being 1,164,790 active combatants when the Armistice became effective. Besides this, there were 80,000 British troops in India and nearly 400,000 in the Near East. The appropriateness of the adjective "great" as applied to the recent war is emphasized by the fact that the British Army during the Napoleonic Wars contained less than 250,000 men.



THE INCUBUS.
Getting Together: The only way.
—*The World* (London).

At present Great Britain finds the work of reducing the Army to a peace basis delayed by the necessity of maintaining garrisons on the Rhine, in Palestine, in Mesopotamia, and in Constantinople. Last fall the Associated Press estimated the number of British soldiers under arms at 740,500 men. The regular peacetime land forces of the British Empire, as "The Statesman's Year Book" notes, includes regulars and territorials, both recruited by volunteering. It was originally intended that the territorial Army should serve only at home, but now, if Parliament gives consent, it may be asked to accept liability for overseas service. Last March there were 100,000 Territorials enrolled and a peace total of about 237,000 is being aimed at. The various British Dominions are now maintaining and reorganizing their own separate military establishments. For some time, of course, the millions of war-trained veterans in the Empire will be a military asset of almost incalculable strength.

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SIR SQUIRE BANCROFT, Actor-Manager.

"MR. JOHN GRAY FROM SCOTLAND," Curbstone orator.

MR. J. HANCOCK, London cabby.

SIR F. CARRUTHERS GOULD, Cartoonist.

THE ENGLISHMAN'S LOVE OF A TALL HAT.

BRITISH CHARACTER, CULTURE AND LIFE

DURING THE WAR many efforts were made to repudiate a statement as old as Tacitus and many times repeated since. He wrote of the Saxons who now form the dominant strain of English blood: "They are the finest of all the German tribes, and strive more than the rest to found their greatness upon equity." It was the tracing of this relationship between the English and the Germans that tasted of gall and bitterness while they were fighting each other. The characterization contained in the lines could hardly give offense; nor this other statement: "A passionless, firm, and quiet people. They live a solitary life, and do not stir up wars or harass the country by plunder and theft. And yet they are always ready to take up arms and even to form an army if the case demands it." Recent history adds a verification to each one of these statements. Tho the Saxons were among the first invaders of England, where they went from an overcrowded homeland to find new homes for themselves, they never lost their identity to successive invaders. This fact is brought out by W. Price Collier in his fascinating "England and the English" (Charles Scribner's Sons), a book first published in 1909 and many times reprinted since. He points to the "abiding, unrelenting purpose of these Saxons to govern themselves, and to be let alone" as showing in the fact that "tho they were conquered in turn by the Angles, Danes, and Normans, they swallowed up all three in the end, and imposed their customs, their language, their habit of mind, and their institutions upon each of the invaders in turn." The last of their troublers, William the Conqueror, "claimed that the land was his and that every holder of land owed fealty to him personally. It took just about a hundred years for the Saxon idea to prevail over this feudalistic notion and the result was Magna Carta. . . . They insisted then, and have maintained ever since, that they derived their rights, their liberties, and their laws, not from a King, but from themselves." Upon this notion of their private rights grew the character of their government. Just who were the Saxons?

"These Saxons were independent farmers; they acknowledged no chief, no king, and when they were called upon to fight together, they answered the call of the leader or answered it not as they chose. When King Alfred called upon them the first time to join him in driving out the Danes, they refused to aid him. Finally they came to his aid, but at a time of their own choosing. When they came together to discuss questions of common and general interest, their meeting or assembly was not one of subjects, or followers, but of freemen. They had apparently little taste for public meetings, and those of them who were much occupied with their own estates and their own affairs, got into the way of staying away altogether. Those who had leisure or talent for such matters, went. Finally, what was then known as the Witenagemot, or the Meeting of Wise Men, and what has since become the English Parliament, took over the settlement of these questions, and left the farmers free to attend to their own affairs. Even in matters of justice and punishment each group appointed one of their number richer or more expert in such matters to choose juries and to preside over such cases. Finally the sovereign got into the habit of naming such persons, already marked out as fit for such duties by their neighbors, as magistrates, and in this, as we should call it, free and easy fashion, the business of government was carried on. You may go to the Bow Street Police Court and see the business of the day carried on in much the same fashion now. The magistrate is a wise gentleman dealing with the problems of his less fortunate neighbors. That is all. They were people with little aptitude for public affairs, and with a rooted distaste for overmuch government, and so law-abiding, and naturally industrious and peaceable, that they needed and need less machinery of government than other peoples."

A tribute which the English win from every other people, with whatever mixture of irritation there may be accompanying it, is this: "They know how to take care of themselves as do no other people; and they seem to muddle along with the old stage-coach methods about as fast as do others with the latest things in locomotive engines." One predominant trait is their self-sufficiency and lack of curiosity about others:

"England, as a whole, has little patience with the virtues not easily recognized by the community as a whole. Originality is neither sought nor commended. The man who expresses and represents the community is the valued man. The Mills and Spencers, and Merediths and Bagehots, of whom the great mass of the English even now know nothing and care less, the Byrons and Shelleys, they willingly let die. England treats her men of wayward genius as a hen treats the unexpectedly hatched duckling. She is amazed to find herself responsible for an animal which prefers the water to the land; but once it actually takes to the water, her responsibility ceases. If the hen were English, and could talk, it would say:

" 'Well, that fellow is an awful ass, and too clever by half!' When, therefore, they come in contact with French, Germans, Americans, Italians, Irish, or even their own breed from Canada or Australia, they have nothing to say to them, no sympathy with them, no comprehension of them, and not the least wish in the world to understand them, unless there is something tangible and valuable to be got out of it.

"If I have heard it once from my compatriots I have heard it a hundred times, this dissatisfaction and even irritation at the Englishman's indifference. The American can not understand that this chilliness is not in the least assumed. It is just as much a part of the Englishman as his speech. He does not care for strangers, particularly foreigners, and he very seldom pretends to."

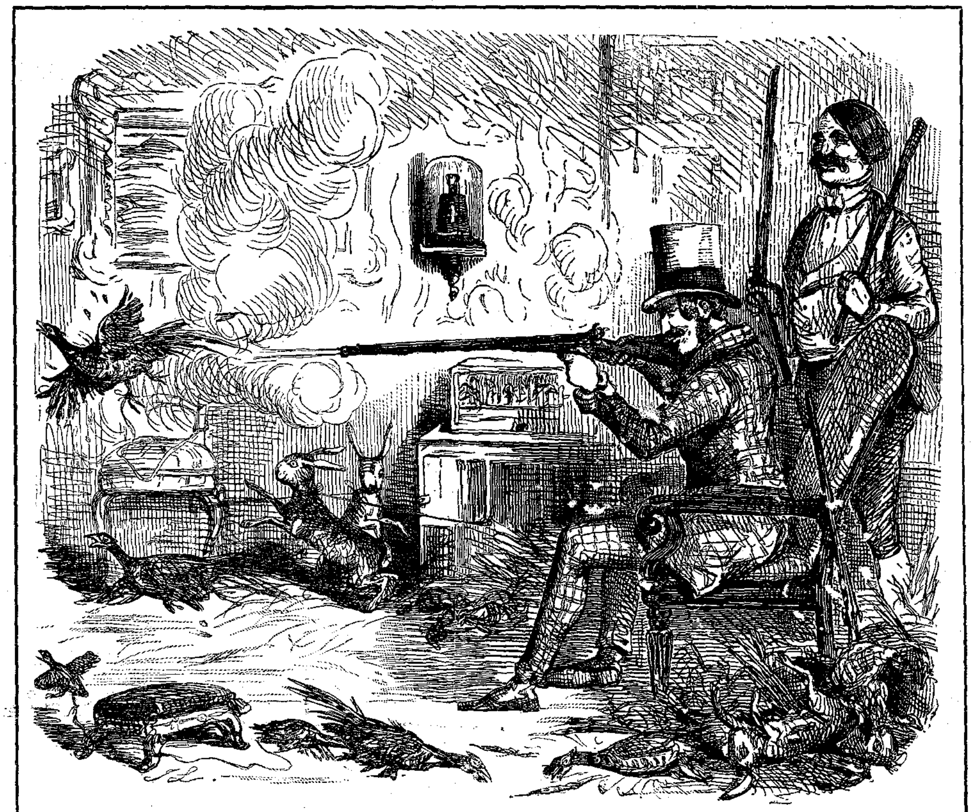
One tribute paid the English by Mr. Price-Collier is especially *apropos* to us now. They do not, he says, "disregard the law as do we Americans who are overrun with amateur lawmakers, because they realize that they can and do make the laws, and that to disregard rules of their own making makes either sport or government a nuisance." "If I were to be asked," says Montesquieu, "what is the predilection of the English, I should find it very hard to say: not war, nor birth, nor honors, nor success in love, nor the charms of ministerial favor. They want men to be men. They value only two things—wealth and worth." When the Germans sneered at them as a nation of shopkeepers they omitted half the facts in the case. It is the men of "worth" as well as of wealth that are the power in England.

The House of Lords, Mr. Price-Collier declares, remains the most democratic institution in England. "It is not a house of birth or ancestry, for it is composed to-day to an overwhelming extent of successful men from almost every walk of life. No one cares a fig what a man's ancestry was in this matter-of-fact land if he succeeds, if he becomes rich and powerful." From the time of the Saxons down to 1867, the English Government has been in very few hands. "The temptation must have been constant . . . for the small governing class to usurp all power. And yet with practically no voice in the government this has never been accomplished, for it has always been prevented by the people themselves."

In finding a general principle that accounts for many contradictory things in the character and temper of the English, Mr. Price-Collier selects such a phrase as "the land of compromise." He says:

> "What has been written of the origins, development, and the manners and customs of the English, calls now for something in the way of an explanation. The statements therein contained must seem to the careful reader like a mere tumbling together of haphazard and often violently contradictory facts. There must be some string of philosophy of life upon which to place such an odd lot of jewels, some precious, some false, and many that are ill-assorted, and which apparently do not in the least belong side by side. Here we have a king who is not a king in any autocratic sense; a free people who are not a free people; a constitution which is not a constitution; an aristocratic House of Lords, composed of successful merchants, manufacturers, journalists, lawyers and money-lenders, leavened by a minority of men of ancient lineage; a State Church which is not a State Church; a nation professing Christianity, but nevertheless continually at war, sodden with drink, and offering all its prizes of wealth and station to the selfish, the successful and the strong, who have possest themselves—some thirty-eight thousand of them—of three-fourths of the total land area of England and Wales, and who, with their state priests in Parliament, to voice the fact that they are a Christian nation, spend the bulk of their income for war, drink and sport.
>
> "All this is not my business, or yours, gentle reader. We can neither mend nor mar. If these forty millions choose so to live in their island home, it is no affair of the outsider; unless it is attempted by these same islanders to pose as the missionaries of light to the rest of the world. This is exactly what they do. They not only pose to all the world, but they have imposed themselves upon one-fifth of the world with this rather shabby article of civilization as their sample of salvation. One need not, however, refrain from criticism on the score of the sensitiveness of the patient. The British public is as impervious to criticism as an elephant's hide to stabbing by sticks of boiled macaroni."

The author then recalls that the late Viscount Bryce wrote in his "American Commonwealth" that "in spite of much political machinery which works badly, and many social characteristics which seem to point to disaster, there is a certain something of buoyancy, of vigor, of hope, in the Americans that convinced him of their future triumph over all difficulties." Mr. Price-Collier asserts that "something of the same thing is true of Lord Bryce's own country." Mr. Price-Collier's competence to judge is guaranteed by Lord Rosebery, who says in a foreword to the last edition of "England and the English" that it is "probably the best book ever written by an American about England." As to this "something":



"SPORT! OR, A BATTUE MADE EASY."

A satire on English game-hunting in his day, drawn by the famous artist, John Leech, for *Punch* in 1845.

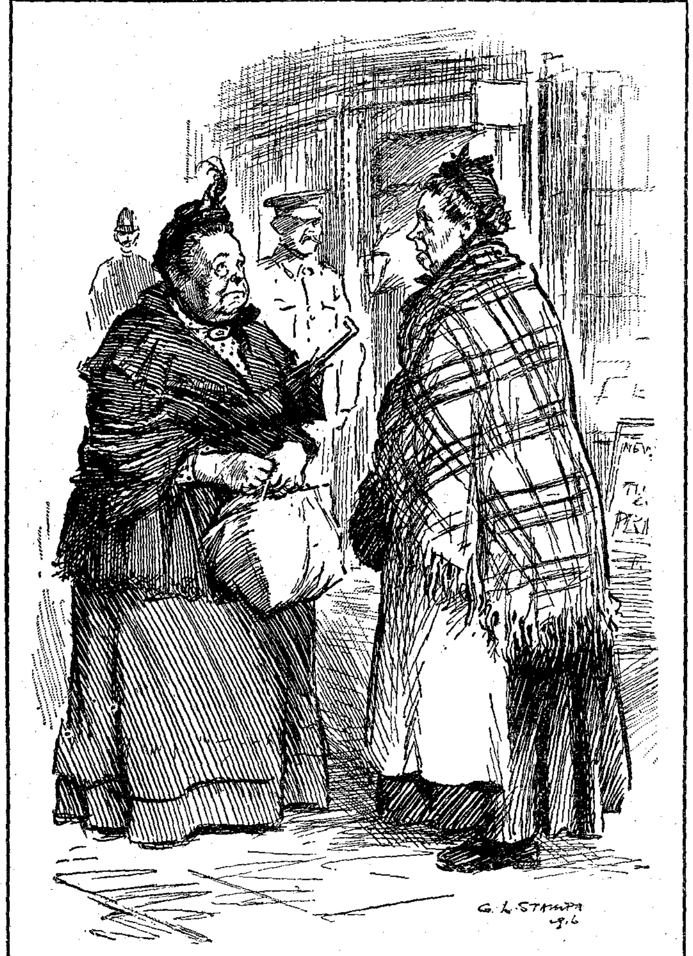
> "This something, which explains how this vast Empire of jarring interests works at all, is this people's genius for politics and for governing, for conciliation and compromise. They do get on somehow, there is no denying that, and thus far they have got on remarkably well. I think their passion for personal freedom has made the give and take of living together a science, an intuitive possession of all of them, from the highest to the lowest. Each one realizes that he can not have his place without leaving the other fellow in peace in his place. The philosophy of social convenience, tho perhaps not a high phase of social economics, is, they feel, a comfortable working hypothesis."

The world changes, but the Englishman changes least of all. Up to the time of the war, at least, Mr. Price-Collier's words might be taken for true. Of the Englishman, he says:

> "He can not see what these changes mean. Even the one solution of the problem right at hand, namely an Imperial Federation, with a wise scheme of tariff regulations binding together his vast interests all over the world, is made almost hopeless by his complacent condescension toward the colonials. Ask the Canadian how he likes the Englishman, not the politician, not the panderer who speaks for publication, but the man in the street. I have heard the answer a hundred times. I have heard it in Cape Breton, and from there all the way to Vancouver, and it is not reassuring. Ask the Australian how he

enjoys a visit to England, and what hospitality he receives there.

"As between men, we all know that America does not like England, and that Americans do not like the English, but no intelligent American, no American indeed whose opinion is worth a fig would rejoice to see this nation, which has taught the nations of the world the greatest lesson since Christianity, and that is the lesson of law, and order, and liberty, lose her grip. We, too, are of the Saxon breed, diluted tho the blood may be, and we have our problems and our tasks, and both would be made the harder should English civilization prove a failure."



"D'ye think the fighting 'll be over this year, Mrs. Brackett?"

"Well, I do, an' I don't, as the sayin' is. My ole Bill's a glutton when 'e starts, an' 'e'll take some stoppin' now 'e's got the law on 'is side for onst."

SIDE LIGHT ON BRITISH PERSISTENCE.

—From *Punch* of October 25, 1916.

So much for Mr. Price-Collier, whose book has gone through over twenty editions; but it was, of course, written before the war, and, firmly fixt as the English character may be, it is natural to suppose that a country could not come through such an ordeal without at least superficial changes in its general character. We turn then to Frank Dilnot's "England Since the War" (Doubleday, Page & Co.). A paragraph like this, written by an Englishman, sounds almost as tho it came from the American:

"Manners have not been extinguished in England by the growth of democracy, and kindliness of demeanor and graciousness of words are still sought for as a mark of superiority by those who have graduated through harsher experiences than those provided by Oxford and Cambridge. Bruskness is regarded as part of ignorance. This may lead to insincerities here and there, but as a national trait it is a signal of civilization. Jack is as good as his master, but he does not feel it necessary to assert his independence in tone and manner; and Ministers of State when writing to private citizens invariably subscribe themselves 'your obedient servant.' Labor leaders in the House of Commons are punctilious in their courtesies, even tho some of them may be steering for revolution. It is pleasurable to smooth the path in the smaller things of life, and better a measure of surface politeness than a reversion to the snarl of the jungle. There is a minority even in England who think that snarl means openness, courage, independence. As often as not it means cunning as well as a stupid self-sufficiency.

"What there is of servility is a remnant of economic dependence. The latter is fast disappearing under the new dispensation of events, altho a respect for personal attainments on the one hand and personal position on the other continues, but no more than it does in other countries new or old—France and America, for example. Snobbery, however, is still rampant in one class, namely, that of the bureaucrats. The permanent officials, especially the subordinate ones, are the lords of creation to their little circles, imagine they are necessary for the government of England, and, protected by ramparts of red tape, are in no danger of having their real capacity tested."

With the literature of England so constant a preoccupation of American students, it is useless to go into the records of its glorious past. Mr. Dilnot is not optimistic about its present:

"We have no really great writers now if we except Mr. Thomas Hardy, who is of advanced age and who has practically given up prose composition. There are, of course, accomplished writers like Mr. H. G. Wells and Mr. Arnold Bennett—faithful expositors who possess some imagination. Their books are eagerly read by tens of thousands, and their work is certainly stimulating and healthy. Neither of them, however, can be regarded as a great literary artist. The delicate allusiveness which we find in the masters, even those who rouse one with the power of a trumpet, is not now known in any noteworthy measure. To those who remember Scott and Dickens and Mark Twain, with their all-pervading strength and genius, the efforts of English writers of the present day are puny indeed. There is silence from our three great artists, Hardy, Kipling and Barrie—except that the latter has done some work for the stage, his little one-act play 'The Old Lady Shows Her Medals' being a true and poignant presentation. Where are the soul-moving books, plays and pictures? The war seems to have numbed us. It is probably but a passing phase. The country is in labor. There may presently come to us as a people tragedy or triumph, or a mingling of both. There can hardly fail to be born with the epoch its chroniclers."

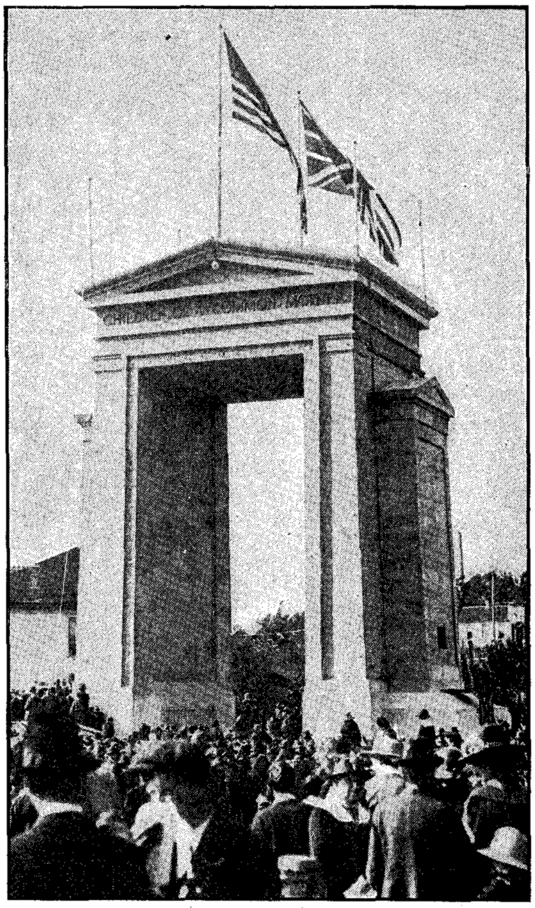
It is said the London shop windows are filled with things interesting or useful to men; while New York displays for the opposite sex. Since the war, tho, the women figure more than ever and the two million Englishwomen doomed to remain unmarried give them the status of a "problem." Mr. Dilnot writes:

"The Englishwoman has not been really altered by the war, altho sorrow, suspense, peril, with the accentuation of household worries, have drawn upon the reserves of her spirit, have deepened and broadened her. Her soft vitality is finding a special scope. When we say there is something essentially practical about the Englishwoman, we mean that she gets down to fundamentals. In her heart she knows that much of the so-called absorbing activity of the male sex, their politics for example, are just playthings, hobbies. The men pretend to be carried away by ideals, by great projects, by party enthusiasms, and she pretends to share in them, at least so far as to make her sympathetically useful. She is proud of the husband who can make money, and money is not unacceptable to the most high-minded, whether man or woman. But it is the fact of her menfolk's energy and devotion in their various activities that makes the menfolk of primary value to her. She does not always know this. That is one thing that makes her lovable. Conceive the virile, well-balanced human man falling in love with a spinster of striking intellect, whose life is given to the furthering of what are called great causes. The thing is ridiculous. We have a sprinkling of women intellectuals, but they are by no means representative of the women of England. . . .

"A big proportion of women now living must be left without husbands, but many will play noble parts, finding their solace for the denial of nature's great gift of children in softening and self-sacrificing work. Time, of course, will take away the present abnormal difference between the numbers of the sexes. It is true we are entering into a period of old maids. They may well prove one of the best elements during an insurgent and a troubled period."

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD GREAT BRITAIN

WAR BETWEEN AMERICA AND BRITAIN is inevitable, declared an influential Irish-American paper of New York some months before the Anglo-Irish treaty was signed. Even since the signing of that treaty virtually assured the freedom of Ireland an Irish-American weekly in Chicago has been insisting that "the British Empire must be destroyed" because it is "the only enemy of our country," whose institutions and independence it menaces by subtle machinations and insidious propaganda. "If Empires live, Republics must die," declares *The Irish News and Chicago Citizen*, "for the ideas of Empire and Republic are mutually exclusive." And only last month the New York *Gaelic American* averred that "there has not been since the Civil War such a deep feeling of resentment among real Americans of all origins as English arrogance and meddling in our affairs since the Armistice has created."



· THE PORTAL OF PEACE.

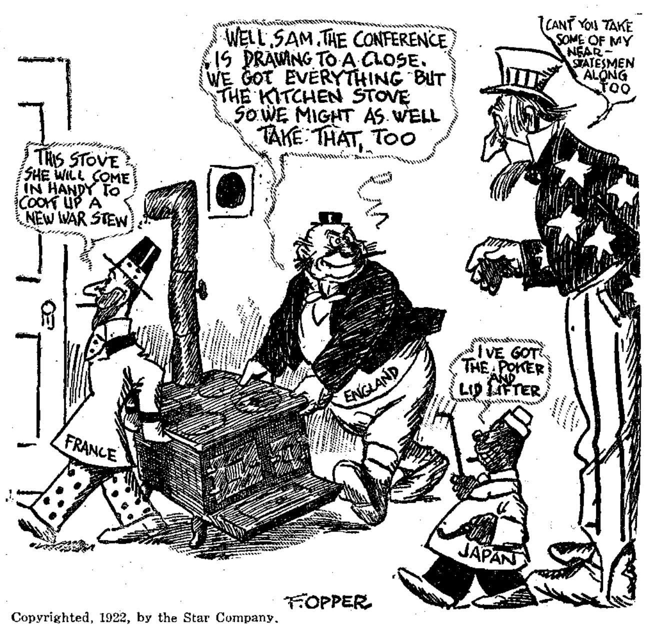
Erected last year at Blaine, Washington, on the American-Canadian boundary line, to commemorate more than a century of peace between the United States and the British Empire. During this period, the record is said to show, there have been more tempting occasions for misunderstanding and armed conflict between the Empire and the Republic than between the United States and all other nations of the earth combined. "This fact," says Nicholas Murray Butler, "is of itself an eloquent testimony to the temper and self-restraint of the English-speaking peoples."

From British sources, especially since the Arms Conference, we gather very different expressions. As a result of the Washington Conference, said King George in his speech to Parliament last month, "our relations with the United States of America enter a new and even closer phase of friendship." "I believe the Conference will knit the hearts of English-speaking peoples in an ever closer union," declared Arthur J. Balfour, head of the British delegation, on his return to England. "Britons believe that the United States has identically the same ideals as their own," said Senator George Foster Pearce, Australian delegate, speaking recently to the Canadian Club of New York; and he explained that "any reluctance to place the Imperial Navy on a parity with that of America disappeared before the belief that not even the wildest conception could picture the Navy of such a democracy being used aggressively against a member of the British Empire." It is patent to every careful student of history, writes Frederick Cunliffe-Owen, a British diplomat and journalist, "that for more than a hundred years past Continental statecraft in the Old World has been well-nigh unremitting in its efforts to sow discord between the two great English-speaking Powers of the world." But all these efforts have failed to produce lasting results, he writes in the New York *Times*, and now "it can not be denied that since the close of the Great War, and more especially during the last year or eighteen months, the understanding between the British Empire and the United States has vastly increased." This, he explains, "has been brought about in a large degree by the removal of misunderstandings, many of them the result of foreign propaganda and intrigue." Lloyd George has stated that friendly cooperation with the United States is for Britain a cardinal principle, "dictated by instinct quite as much as by reason and common sense." It will be remembered, also, that more than a quarter of a century ago Mr. Balfour declared that "the time must come" when "some statesman, more fortunate even than President Monroe, will lay down the doctrine that between English-speaking peoples war is impossible."

As between the extreme of hostility and distrust revealed by the most outspoken of the Irish-American papers and the cordial friendship and confidence exprest by these British witnesses, where does American opinion stand? Only a few months ago President Harding declared in a public address that to-day a breach of the peace between this country and Great Britain is "unthinkable." And when we turn to the editorial columns of the daily press for an answer, we find the great majority of our representative journals unhesitatingly on the side of confidence and cooperation. The granting of a Dominion status to Ireland, the ending of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, and the community of purpose between the British and American delegations revealed at the Arms Conference, it is generally agreed, were important factors in stimulating American cordiality toward Britain, as was also the fact that we were comrades in arms in the World War. Another influence making strongly for the same result, we are reminded, is the progressive democratization of the British Empire as it has evolved into a Britannic Commonwealth of Nations. Hereafter Canada, Australia, and the other British Dominions "will cooperate with London in the settlement of world affairs as they affect the Empire," notes the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which reminds us that "the friendship of the Dominions toward America is based not only on admiration of our progress as a democratic country, but on the presence of identical interests." Ambassador Harvey, speaking last month at a Pilgrim Society dinner in London, declared that the greatest achievement of the Arms Conference was its "revelation of Great Britain to America and of America to Great Britain." In this revelation, he added, they discovered "a complete mutuality of interest, self-interest if you like, upon the face of the earth."

One result of the Conference, predicts the Minneapolis *Journal*, will be "the scrapping of outworn prejudices between the two great English-speaking nations." "The United States and Great Britain can come near imposing their joint will upon the world, and as that will only can be joint when it is directed toward peace-maintenance and justice-enforcement, it is a thing to be desired and promoted," adds the same Western paper. But the Buffalo *Express*, reminding us that the new diplomacy inaugurated by the Arms Conference "is, first of all, a diplomacy of good-will," points out that we must not discriminate in its application:

"In that the delegates of Great Britain showed themselves to be of very much the same mind as the delegates of the United States at the Washington Conference we must, of course, feel a high degree of confidence that the two nations will be able similarly to cooperate on future international questions. But that must depend on the question. In applying the diplomacy of good-will we can make no distinction between Great Britain and any of our other friends. Already on the issue of recognizing the Bolsheviki we find ourselves more inclined toward the French than the British idea. We may at any time be cooperating with the French or the Italians or the Japanese on some future subject as strongly as we sided with the British on the limitation of submarines. But such controversies, if the spirit and methods of the Washington Conference continue, will not call for demands and threats and the cultivation of jingoistic belligerency. They will require open and friendly discussion in an attempt to understand opposing view-points, at least, and to reconcile them, if possible."


WELL, SAM, THE CONFERENCE IS DRAWING TO A CLOSE. WE GOT EVERYTHING BUT THE KITCHEN STOVE SO WE MIGHT AS WELL TAKE THAT, TOO
CAN'T YOU TAKE SOME OF MY NEAR-STATESMEN ALONG TOO
THIS STOVE SHE WILL COME IN HANDY TO COOK UP A NEW WAR STEW
I'VE GOT THE POKER AND LID LIFTER
ENGLAND
FRANCE
JAPAN
F. OPPER

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OH, WHAT A PAL WAS SAMMY!

—Opper in the New York *American*.

In the same tone of friendly warning the Pittsburgh *Gazette-Times* takes exception to the hope exprest by a British Member of Parliament that "the United States would share with Great Britain the burdens of the world as a whole." Declaring that "we do not admit it is the rightful part of any one or several nations to assume the burdens of the world as a whole and will not undertake it either alone or in company with Great Britain," it goes on to say:

> "Past suspicions of Great Britain held by Americans have been warranted by the rôle assumed by Britain of 'responsibility' for the world. We would like to see all the causes of distrust removed. There will be no place for the old rivalries if the spirit which governed deliberations at Washington guides governments and peoples in the future. America is ready to cooperate with Great Britain on the principle of the square deal for every one. This would mean not only warm friendship and trust between the two, but also common trust and respect that would make wars unthinkable."

The United States and the British Commonwealth "are of one mind on the principles that should govern the relations among nations; that is the most enduring bond imaginable," avers the Portland *Oregonian*, which points out, however, that "the same chain that has drawn them into this close sympathy in the field of statesmanship has involved them in growing rivalry in the field of commerce." Of this trade rivalry *The Oregonian* says:

> "The productive capacity of American industry had materially exceeded the consumptive needs of this country before it was greatly expanded by the needs of war, and as production grows, greater resort will be had to foreign markets, where we come into competition with the British.
>
> "British commercial supremacy is composed of three elements—merchant, ocean carrier and banker—organized into close cooperation. Before the war Great Britain was supreme in all three elements, having the greatest merchant marine, the greatest mercantile system, and the greatest reservoir of capital with a closely knit, world-wide banking system. The United States has become the greatest creditor nation and source of capital, with Great Britain as its largest debtor, and has severely shaken that nation's financial power, but other nations owe it twice as much as it owes us and it still has its world banking system, while ours is in its infancy. We have a great merchant fleet as a legacy from the war, but under government operation and under obsolete laws it is losing ground in the race for traffic, as is shown by the diminishing percentage of our foreign trade that it carries. Our exporters have only begun to form their trade organization abroad, where they come into competition with British firms and branch houses that are long established, have close relations with native producers and merchants, and are supported against competition by banks and shipping companies.
>
> "Tho the British were drowsy with overconfidence before the war, they are now wide awake and will exert all their powers to win back and hold what they have lost and to add to it.
>
> "Tho the two great commonwealths which are closest friends in world policy have become rivals for world trade, all their traditions insure that the rivalry will be honorable, worthy of peoples among whom 'good sportsmanship' has deep significance, and that when one scores a point their good relations will not be disturbed."

In the light of Great Britain's surrender of her naval supremacy at the Washington Conference, says the Denver *Rocky Mountain News*, it becomes evident that she "has staked her existence on a complete understanding on world matters between the two peoples—not an alliance, and independent of written treaty, but a people's understanding." Consequently, "for the very first time in the history of this Republic there has been a free, open acknowledgment that the two peoples have everything in common and nothing of moment to keep them apart." "Self-interest as well as idealism," says this Denver paper, "urges them to unite and form a salvage corps in a war-wrecked world."

"If two nations as nearly alike in racial characteristics as Great Britain and the United States can not establish a permanent relation of good-will and peace, there is no hope for the world," declares the Wichita *Beacon*, in which we read further:

> "There are certain racial elements in this country that seek to maintain Old World prejudices on American soil. They seek to stir up trouble between the United States and Great Britain because their brothers or fathers across the waters hate Great Britain. Due allowance must always be made for such ancient prejudices and they can always be discounted in advance.
>
> "Americans, as a homogeneous whole, have no reason for picking quarrels with Great Britain. The world looks toward the two great English-speaking nations for an example in keeping the peace. If we fail in that trust there is no hope for the rest of the world."

Another Kansas paper, the Topeka *Capital*, sees in everything that happened at the Arms Conference evidence that "the primary purpose of British policy is to strengthen the ties uniting the two nations after the war, as they were united in the war." Of the resultant situation it says:

> "England no longer demands a superiority over the United States in naval power. She has scrapped the Anglo-Japanese alliance. She has given freedom and self-government to Ireland. She has shown in the most definite ways her desire for America's friendship.
>
> "Undoubtedly the memory of old grievances and differences and prejudices remains in the minds of many Americans, but England has made it difficult for such persons to perpetuate old grudges. These are the two great liberal nations of the world, the two distinctively anti-militarist nations. Cooperating in mutual understanding and friendship they can put the world on its feet again, wear out and discourage the new militarism of continental Europe and bring about an era of peace, which is the first interest of this nation."
>
> "It required a great deal of courage and a great deal of con-

fidence in the practicability of concord among the English-speaking nations for Britain to relinquish the naval supremacy that had proven innumerable times the one sure bulwark of her empire, and that by sentiment and by faith founded on history the British people had come to cherish almost instinctively," remarks the Des Moines *Register*, which hails the British policy of "making almost any sacrifice for the sake of close relations with America" as "probably one of the great constructive ideas of history." To the warning uttered in some quarters that the real purpose of this policy is "to get the United States back into the British Empire," this Iowa paper replies: "Most Americans will feel that there is quite as much likelihood of America absorbing the British Empire as of the British Empire absorbing America."

This country and Great Britain "are now unquestionably entering an era of more friendly relations than ever," says the Atlanta *Constitution*, which is convinced that "nothing means more to all mankind" than this assurance. The Arms Conference "has been a demonstration of Anglo-Saxon unity, and for that it must exert a pacific influence, not merely over the regions of the Pacific Ocean, but over the Seven Seas," remarks the Dallas *News*. When the British and Americans met in Washington under the leadership of Mr. Balfour and Mr. Hughes, they found that "their differences were trivial and by tolerant men easily bridged," notes the Syracuse *Post-Standard*. But their agreements, it adds, "were of first importance to the world." Moreover, they discovered "how nearer, in spite of their many differences, are the two great English-speaking peoples than is either to any other people, in law, in purpose, in habit, in understanding." To quote this Syracuse paper further:

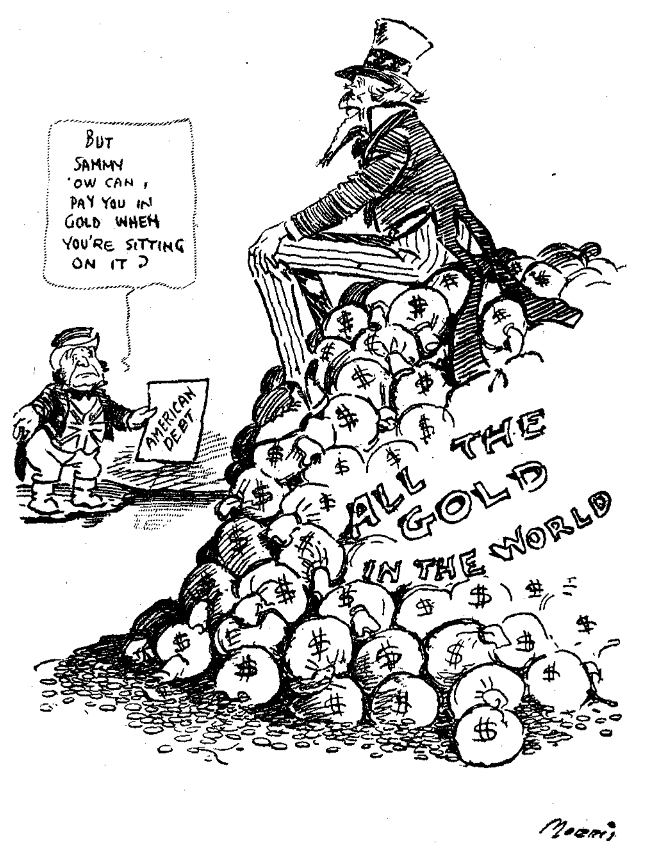
> "It is by the vigorous assertion of our own nationality, by the demand for fair consideration of our expectations and aspirations and by tolerant consideration of theirs that we get on with the English. The Irish settlement has made it easier. The new liberalism which has made the self-governing dominions independent has helped.
>
> "We shall have differences with Great Britain. It is inevitable. We have had more differences with her the past century than with all the rest of Europe, because of her world-wide dominion which brings her so constantly into contact, and thus occasionally to friction. But all our differences have been settled amicably. Never have the two great nations been closer in understanding each of the other, in sympathy each with the other. The Washington conference helped, for it showed how completely these two nations, when they were considering all manner of world problems, were in agreement.
>
> "America and Great Britain are not only going to get on without difficulties so grave that they will not yield to peaceful process, but if they choose they are going to direct the general course of the world affairs hereafter."

The English-speaking peoples "form a tremendous power for good," declares the Philadelphia *Inquirer*. "Britain's achievement at Washington culminates in distinctly better relations with America—Britain's desire for a generation," says the Springfield *Republican*, which rejoices at the prospect of the burying of old animosities and the inauguration of "a new era of friendship." And in the Providence *Journal* we read:

> "While America is a land of diverse nationalistic strains, it is still English-speaking, still bound by peculiar ties of sentiment, history and tradition to the British people. Its political and social institutions are based chiefly on Anglo-Saxon models. Its ideals are the ideals of the British democracy, now more in evidence than ever before both at home and in the far-reaching empire which Mr. Lloyd George significantly calls the British Commonwealth. Throughout the earth there has grown up under the British flag a Union of States with whose prosperity and development we are in natural sympathy, for they speak our tongue, live under laws analogous to ours, and have often shown by word and deed their fundamental friendship for us.
>
> "It is a commonplace to say that toward these English-speaking nations America's future attitude should be that of confidence and good-will."

The other side of the picture, which represents Britain as "perfidious Albion," is in evidence in Irish-American and German-American papers and in the widely circulated Hearst press. Mr. Hearst's well-known attitude is reflected in the New York *American* cartoon, which we reproduce with this article.

In an article published over his own signature in all his newspapers a year or more ago Mr. Hearst maintained that there is a purely American antipathy to England, based not on the Irish question or the German question, but on "the American question." In this article he accuses England of an "arrogant disposition to employ the United States as a useful tool for the furtherance of her own selfish purposes without regard for the interests of the United States," and suggests that there can be "no such thing as fair friendship with England, no such thing as equable association, no such thing as beneficial cooperation," because "England has endeavored to destroy, and always succeeded in destroying every great Power that rivaled her in trade, commerce, and industry, and national growth or international influence, first Spain, then Holland, then France, then Germany."

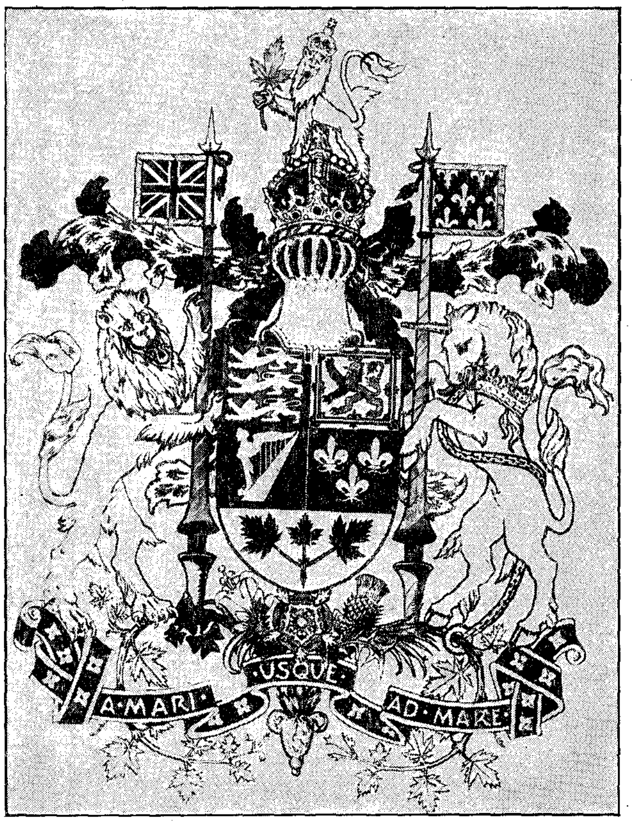

BUT SAMMY 'OW CAN I PAY YOU IN GOLD WHEN YOU'RE SITTING ON IT?
AMERICAN DEBT
ALL THE GOLD IN THE WORLD
Morris

SEEING OURSELVES AS OTHERS SEE US.
—Morris in the Omaha *Bee*.

It has been said by speakers and writers on both sides of the American-Canadian border that Canada has played and is destined to play a vital part as link and interpreter between the United States and the British Commonwealth. "I believe it is a cardinal principle of Canadian public policy," said N. W. Rowell, a Canadian delegate to the Assembly of the League of Nations, speaking a year ago before the Canadian Club of New York, "that Canada, associated politically with Great Britain and geographically with the United States, the daughter of one, the sister of the other, and bound to both by ties of race, of language and of common ideals, should seek to interpret the one to the other and to promote that cordial understanding and whole-hearted cooperation so urgently needed in view of the present critical world situation."

CANADA, LAND OF POTENTIALITIES

THE ROMAN EMPIRE, the vastest empire of former times, contained at its greatest extent about 1,600,000 square miles. Canada is more than twice as large. Its land area of 3,603,910 miles, one-fourteenth of the land surface of the earth, is about thirty times the area of the British Isles, and considerably exceeds the area of the United States and all its possessions. As for the Dominion's importance in the scheme of things, "one of the most distinguished representatives of the British Empire, and one who has enjoyed an exceptionally favorable opportunity for becoming familiar with the situation on this continent," writes Professor Frank D. Adams, of McGill University, in a paper on "Our National Heritage," "recently remarked that, in his opinion, the British Empire will one day center in Canada." There is a popular slogan in the land which runs, "The twentieth century is Canada's." The Dominion is, admittedly, in the words of one of its publicists, "emerging from the adolescence of past years into the full manhood of national life," but wherever the investigator turns, there is plenty of evidence that the "emergence" has already gone far and is proceeding at an accelerated rate. "As an evidence of Canada's phenomenal development," writes Harvey E. Fisk, in a volume issued by the Bankers Trust Company, "The Dominion of Canada" (1920), "the latest available figures indicate that the Dominion in relation to nine other industrial countries now stands first in area, second in potential water-power, third in total railway mileage, fifth in total exports, sixth in pig-iron production, total exports and foreign trade, and eighth in population." Its present population of nearly 9,000,000, (8,769,000, according to the census of 1921) we are reminded by a booklet of "Compact Facts About Canada," issued by the Canadian National Resources Intelligence Service, represents an increase of roughly 65 per cent. over the population in 1901, and "At this rate children now living will see Canadians outnumbering the present white population of the whole British Empire."



Courtesy of the Canadian Pacific.

THE NEW "ARMS, OR ENSIGNS ARMORIAL."

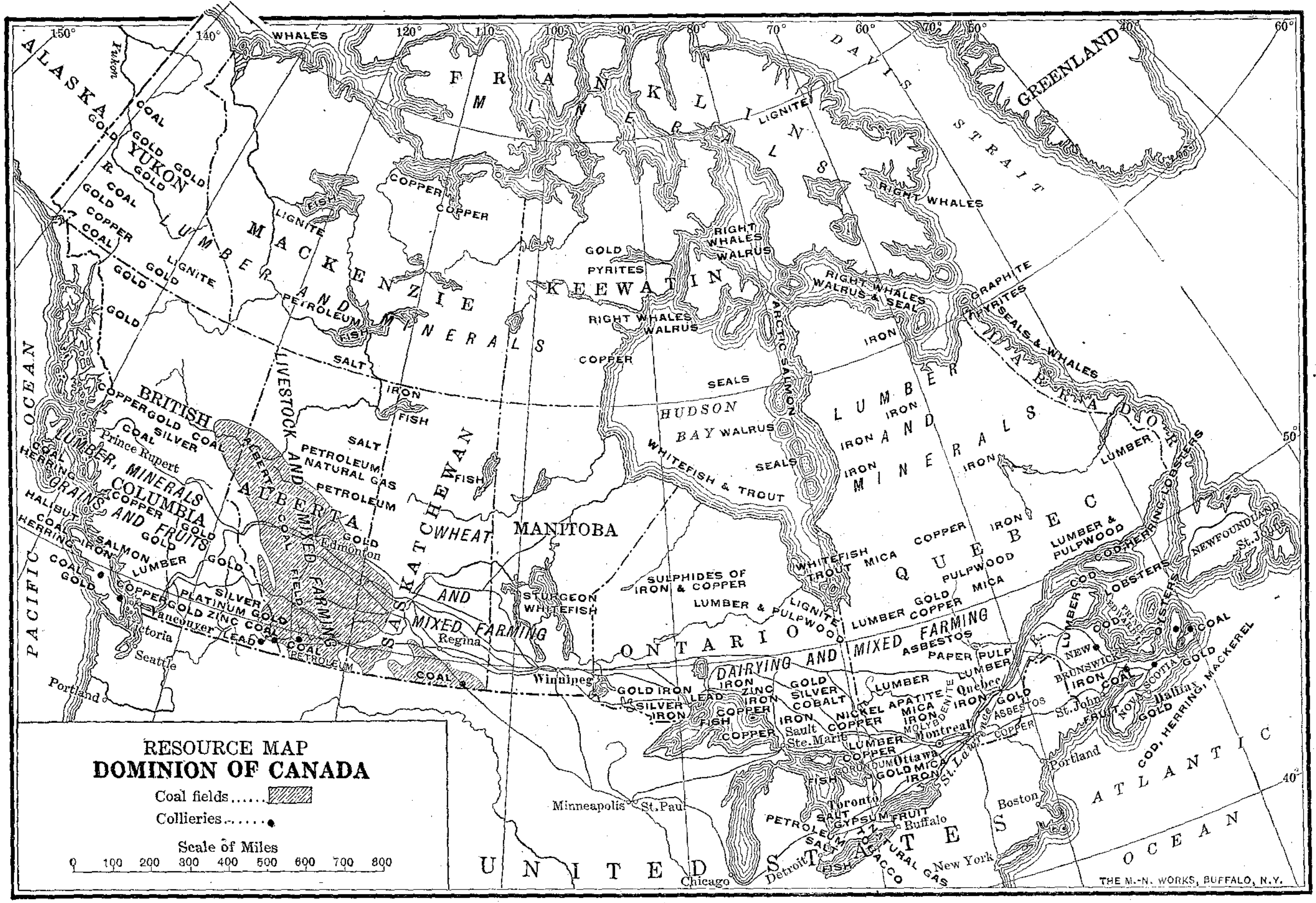
A proclamation by King George, published in *The Canada Gazette* of December 17, 1921, authorized the new Canadian Coat of Arms, of which the above is probably the first copy published in this country. The French lilies, shown both in the quartering of the shield and also on the banner which balances the Union Flag, acknowledge the Dominion's debt to France of the Empire.

Behind all such more or less materialistic statistics and comparisons, the historical and human drama unfolding on this stage, says Charles G. D. Roberts, in his "History of Canada," may furnish us with answers to some of the weightiest questions, of modern politics. "In the hands of this people," he declares "it will perhaps rest to decide whether the Empire of Greater Britain, built with so much treasure and baptized with so much blood, will split into pieces or be drawn into yet a closer and stronger union."

He turns back, in this paragraph, to the formation and growth of the Dominion:

> "The history of Canada falls into three great natural divisions. The first of these is the period of French Dominion; and its distinguishing feature is the strife between France and England for the mastery of North America. This strife, the real object of which was often vague to the eyes of the contestants, was kept active by the spur of varying rivalries and needs. Out of a tangle of trade jealousies and religious contentions we see it stand forth as the central and controlling influence of the period. It supplies the connection between incidents and actions which would otherwise seem to bear no relation to each other. During this period the history of Canada is world-wide in its significance. It is the concern of nations. The second division, lasting from the fall of Montreal, in 1760, to Confederation, is the period of English Dominion. Its central feature is the struggle of the people for the right to govern themselves, after the manner of free Britons in their own land. During this period the foundations of Canada's greatness were firmly laid; but what went on within the borders of our scattered provinces was little heeded by the world at large. When the right of self-government, commonly known as Responsible Government, was gained, it was by and by enlarged and secured by a union of the provinces; and on July 1, 1867, Canada entered upon the third division of her history, the period of Confederation. Of this the chief features are expansion and consolidation, with the growth of a national sentiment. And now, having stretched her power over half a continent and drawn her boundaries along three oceans, Canada becomes a matter of interest to the world and begins to feel her hand on the reins of destiny."

The friendship which now exists between the United States and Canada, typified by the long undefended boundary between them, has been attained only after troubles which lasted throughout a considerable part of their history. Writing so recently as 1897, Mr. Roberts refers to the Dominion's "almost miraculous preservation from seizure by the United States while we were yet but a handful of scattered settlements," and argues against a complete independence for Canada on the ground that "no longer backed by Great Britain, we should be at the mercy of every demand of the United States, who might help herself to our fisheries, or, forcing us to defend them in a ruinous war, dismember us when exhausted, even as she treated Mexico." A Canadian patriotic song, still popular, relates the victory of the Canadian militia over the American army which started out to conquer Canada in the War of 1812, and ended by returning to the States in a great hurry. Boundary troubles between Maine and New Brunswick in 1841, and the later difficulty over the Oregon boundary which produced the combative American slogan of "50-40 or fight!" brought hard feelings on both sides of the line. A peculiar turn of attitude took place in 1849, when "a large number of the most substantial citizens of Montreal," as Professor William Archibald Dunning relates in his volume on "The British Empire and the United States" (Scribner's) became disgusted with British "oppression" and argued for "a friendly and peaceful separation from British connection and a union upon equitable terms with the great North American Confederacy of sovereign states." With "malicious allusion to the late tension about Oregon," the manifesto continues:


RESOURCE MAP
DOMINION OF CANADA
Coal fields ▨
Collieries ●
Scale of Miles
0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800
ALASKA
YUKON
MACKENZIE
LUMBER AND MINERALS
FRANKLIN
KEEWATIN
HUDSON BAY
GREENLAND
DAVIS STRAIT
LABRADOR
NEWFOUNDLAND
BRITISH COLUMBIA
ALBERTA
SASKATCHEWAN
MANITOBA
ONTARIO
QUEBEC
LUMBER AND MINERALS
LIVESTOCK AND MIXED FARMING
WHEAT AND MIXED FARMING
DAIRYING AND MIXED FARMING
LUMBER, MINERALS, GRAINS AND FRUITS
PACIFIC OCEAN
ATLANTIC OCEAN
UNITED STATES
WHALES
GOLD
COAL
COPPER
LIGNITE
PETROLEUM
SALT
IRON
FISH
NATURAL GAS
SEALS
WALRUS
RIGHT WHALES
PYRITES
GRAPHITE
MICA
ASBESTOS
PULPWOOD
NICKEL
COBALT
SILVER
ZINC
LEAD
PLATINUM
LUMBER
COD
LOBSTERS
HERRING
MACKEREL
SALMON
HALIBUT
WHITEFISH & TROUT
STURGEON
SULPHIDES OF IRON & COPPER
APATITE
MOLYBDENUM
GYPSUM
SALT
FRUIT
TOBACCO
Prince Rupert
Edmonton
Vancouver
Victoria
Seattle
Portland
Regina
Winnipeg
Sault Ste. Marie
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
St. John
Halifax
Toronto
Buffalo
Detroit
Chicago
Minneapolis
St. Paul
Boston
New York
THE M.-N. WORKS, BUFFALO, N.Y.

From a "Resource Map of the Dominion of Canada," issued by the Canadian Department of the Interior.

NATURAL RICHES OF THE GREAT DOMINION, "FROM SEA TO SEA."

Both in the increase of population and of manufacturing industries, Canada has far surpassed all other countries of the world in the past decade. Immigration from the United States amounted to more than 50,000 last year.

"Disagreement between the United States and her chief, if not only, rival among nations would make the soil of Canada the sanguinary arena for their disputes. . . . That such is the unenviable condition of our state of dependence upon Great Britain is known to the whole world; and how far it may conduce to keep prudent capitalists from making investments in the country, or wealthy settlers from selecting a foredoomed battlefield for the home of themselves and children, it needs no reasoning on our part ot elucidate."

All such dire forebodings, however, have been dissipated by what the late James Bryce calls the "good sense and self-control inherent in both peoples." This great authority, whose monument in America is his standard work on "The American Commonwealth," wrote, in 1914:

"One remarkable proof of good feeling and of good sense which rises to the level of the highest political wisdom has been of late years given by the people of the United States. There was a time when they desired to complete their control of the North American continent by absorbing Canada. It was a natural desire, for there were geographical considerations which seemed to favor it, and it would, if peaceably effected, have increased their strength and wealth. But never since 1814 have they seriously thought of using force against Canada, for they know that just governments are based on the consent of the governed, while in recent years they have frankly renounced the notion of employing any kind even of a pacific pressure, and have recognized in a large-minded and friendly spirit that Canada has a patriotic ideal of her own and wishes both to become a great nation and to maintain her political connection with the mother-country and those other great dominions which regard the ancient crown of Britain as their center of unity."

The importance of Canada's physical characteristics in the development of its national life is emphasized by Professor Adams, of McGill University (Toronto), in a paper which he contributes to a recent volume entitled "The New Era in Canada" (Dutton). The salient physical features determining the divisions of Canada, he points out, "are two great belts of mountains which, in a general way, follow, respectively, the shore of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and a great rocky plateau—the Laurentian Peneplain—which lies between them in the middle of the country." Thus in Canada, "the grain of the country" runs north and south, while the currents of Canadian life must and do run east and west, breaking through or overleaping these barriers set up by nature. The Dominion, as divided by Professor Adams, consists of five distinct or separate regions, each with its characteristic features which determine the course of its future development, as well as its ultimate possibilities and the part which it is destined to play in the New Era, both in Canada and in the world at large. These divisions are:

(1) The Eastern Maritime Provinces, or Acadian region, comprising the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, with the eastern hilly or mountainous region of the Province of Quebec. A deeply embayed maritime region diversified in character and with very considerable areas of good arable land suitable for mixed farming and fruit-growing, great deposits of good coal, and the greatest off-shore fishing grounds in the world. The eastern mountain belt separates this from the following division.

(2) The Eastern Plains. A great stretch of level land in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario lying to the south of the Laurentian plateau. It is adapted to mixed farming, and on it at the present time more than half the population of Canada find their home. It is here also that the manufacturing industries of Canada are located.

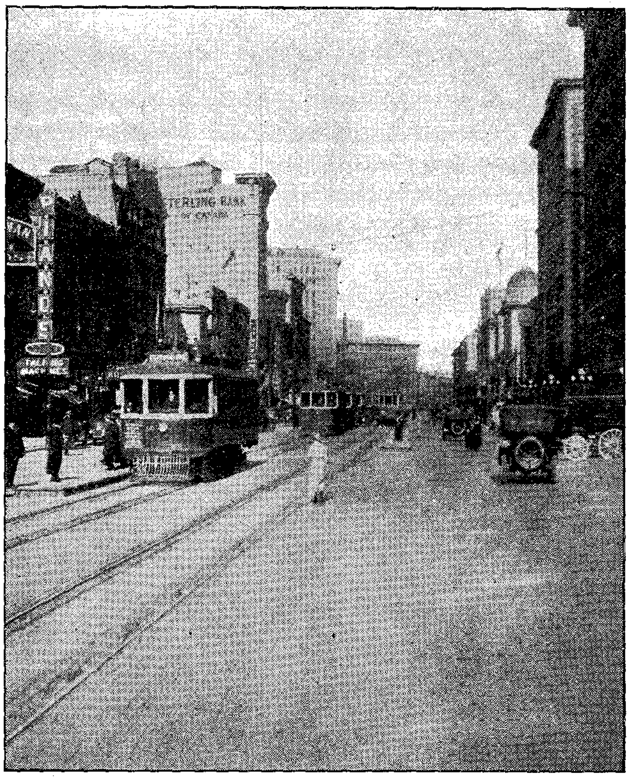
(3) The Laurentian Plateau. While clad with forest in its southern part and containing many valuable deposits of metallic ores, as well as many great water-powers and some farming land, the peculiar significance of the Laurentian Plateau in its relation to the development of Canadian history lies in the fact that, speaking generally, it is a great tract of barren country incapable of supporting an agricultural population, and this splits the Dominion into two parts, Eastern and Western Canada. It was not until a way had been blasted across it by the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and later by other transcontinental roads, that Western Canada may be said to have been discovered.

(4) The Western Plains. These contain by far the greatest expanse of land suitable for agriculture in the Dominion of

Canada. They comprise the wheat fields of the Dominion, but much of the land is suitable for mixed farming, which is gradually extending over a greater area in the country. It is the section of Canada which must play the most important part in the future of the Dominion, for it is capable of supporting by far the largest settlement of any of the five regions, and it is on these plains that the population of Canada will eventually focus.

(5) British Columbia, with a strip of Western Alberta. A sea of mountains washed by the waters of the Pacific Ocean on the west. The most accentuated and beautiful part of the Dominion with, however, a relatively small amount of agricultural land which can be worked without irrigation. It has enormous forests, great mineral wealth, and also highly productive fisheries.

Sir Philip Gibbs, the English novelist and journalist, recently completed a tour of Canada. "Altho I have had the advantage of discussing Canadian problems with some of the leading men," he wrote, while he sat in an observation car of the National Railway on the way from Winnipeg to Edmonton, "I think the scene from the car window tells me more of what Canada means than any kind of conversation with statesman or citizen." His article, which appeared in the New York *Herald* of February 20, continues:



Photographs by courtesy of the Canadian Pacific.

A STREET IN THE PRAIRIE CITY OF WINNIPEG.

A few years ago the land on which the rising new metropolis now stands was reclaimed by such a process of immigrant settlement as is shown, beginning today, in the picture at the foot of the next page.

"For hundreds of miles—for more than a thousand miles—the railroad tracks have gone through the great prairies, stretching away interminably, it seems, to the far horizon, so flat that there is no sign of a hillock, with hardly a billow of earth except where the snow has drifted—an immense, white, winter-bound, lonely land. Here and there are small townships and villages, widely scattered, here and there a solitary log hut with a few wooden shanties around, and some snow-covered hayricks.

"Little woods, black above the snow, are dotted thickly over the white wilderness, and black cattle stand near a cluster of sheds. This country is one of the great granaries of the world. In a little while the snows will melt and out of this rich far-reaching north will spring green crops, which then in due time will turn into a golden glory ready for harvesting.

"But what strikes me with a kind of constant wonder is the unpopulated spaciousness of this Canadian world and the loneliness, the moral courage, the hard life of the individual who has come out here and built one of those solitary homesteads and made the land fruitful in a great adventure with life and death. For two years or more luck has been against him.

"The Canadian farmer is waiting now through this long winter, nearly ended, with a desperate hope that the wheel of fortune will turn at least a spoke or two. Otherwise he will be on the edge of calamity. Drought, low prices for his produce, high prices for labor and machinery, freight charges that swallow up his profits, failing markets, high tariffs against him in the United States, an embargo against his cattle in Great Britain, have tested the staying power of the strongest among them. The weakest have already broken, I am told.

"This great world of Canada would find room for vast numbers of fellows who can not find a good job or enough food for their womenfolk. But one glance at this white landscape in winter time tells me that Canada is not a country for city-bred folk, for the weakling in soul or body. One winter in one of those lonely snowbound homesteads would kill off the unfit, drive mad his sensitive, crowds-accustomed mind. Only good stock of the old pioneer kind, used to the land, hard and patient and brave, could survive in this Canadian West."

Of course not all of Canada is like this, and even where the winters are long and cold, Canada has begun, like the Scandinavian countries and Switzerland, to "capitalize the climate." Mr. Gibbs ran upon an evidence of this capitalization, as he reports:

"That idea of capitalizing the climate was the motive behind the great Winter Carnival at Winnipeg, which was in full swing the night I arrived, and certainly the procession of the queen of beauty, with her immense train of torch-bearers and battalions of Canadian boys and girls in the fancy dress of redskins and trappers, with snowshoes and skis, was a proof to all the crowd here that ice and snow need not lower the temperature of mirth and jollity. Hour after hour through the streets of Winnipeg, all brilliantly lit, as tho all the stars had been brought down from the sky and festooned between the houses, the procession wound its way, and laughter and song rang out through the frosty air."

The matter of Canadian climate is frequently misunderstood by outsiders. Even that "Poet Laureate of the British Empire," Rudyard Kipling, got himself somewhat disliked in the Dominion by referring to Canada as "Our Lady of the Snows." The outstanding feature of the west coast regions, R. F. Stupart, ex-Director of the Meteorological Service of the Dominion, reminds us in a paper on the climate of Canada, contributed to a recent volume entitled "Canada's Future" (Macmillan), "is the mild winter, during which the mean temperature of the coldest month is above the freezing point." The peninsula of Ontario compares favorably in climate with New York State. The most adverse feature of the western climate is the variableness of the winter temperature and the summer rains from year to year. "Observations extending over thirty years," says Professor Stupart, "show that the mean temperature of a winter month at Calgary may range as low as 7 degrees below zero, while it may be as high as 26 degrees above. At Edmonton, it may be as low as 12 degrees below zero, or as high as 24 degrees above. The summer rainfall is usually sufficient for the most advantageous agriculture, but years of drought do occasionally occur in southern Alberta and southern Saskatchewan."

The lowest temperatures on record at various stations in Canada are given as follows by "The Canada Year Book" (Ottawa, 1920):

Fort Good Hope, Mackenzie River—79°; Fort Vermilion—78°; Edmonton—57°; Prince Albert—70°; Winnipeg—53°; White River, Ontario—60°; Toronto—26°; Ottawa—32°; Montreal—28°; Quebec—34°; Halifax—17°.

Climate and various physical characteristics must be taken into consideration in dealing with the development of the country, and "it is well that Canadians should free their minds from certain illusions," advises Professor Adams, in the introduction to his paper on the national resources of Canada. In the first place, he observes:

"There is a tendency among orators in Canada who desire to infuse a stirring and patriotic element into a popular address, to preface this by reminding hearers that Canada has an area rather greater than that of the United States, 'including Alaska,' and almost identical with that of Europe. In an address delivered in one of the chief cities of the Dominion not many years ago, somewhat along these lines, the speaker, wishing to impress upon his audience that the northern portions of Canada were susceptible of an enormous development, compared them with northern Russia. This comparison, however, rests on the fallacy that a parallel of latitude as it goes around the world always passes over districts having the same climate.

"The Dominion has so much good land awaiting settlement and such abundant sources of undeveloped wealth in its habitable parts that it is not necessary, nor is it advisable, to indulge in geographical gymnastics in order to impress others, or ourselves, with the value and importance of our Arctic region."

The natural resources of the Dominion, as might be expected in so vast a land, are enormous in extent and very varied in character. They are thus classified, according to the value of the commodities exported, by a 1921 bulletin of the Department of the Interior:

	Exports	
	1900	1920
Manufactures	$15,511,581	$435,121,936
Agricultural	38,469,961	368,797,221
Animals	57,296,667	266,037,489
Forests	29,954,089	105,546,780
Mines	24,778,339	62,821,963
Fisheries	11,224,866	42,546,979
Miscellaneous	540,541	5,786,341
Total	$177,776,044	$1,286,658,709

"The agriculture achievements of Canada are indicative of future possibilities," writes James A. Robb, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, in answer to a request from the DIGEST for a statement as to Canada's resources. He specifies:

"Of her total estimated land area of 2,306,502,400 acres, 301,700,000 acres are suitable for farming. At present only one-sixth of this is being cultivated, one-half of which consists of farm-holdings. There are, therefore, 250,000,000 acres now awaiting cultivation. Of the 178,000,000 acres of arable land in the Prairie Provinces, just over 31,750,000 acres are under cultivation. In 1910 only 11,000,000 acres of farm lands were being cultivated in Canada. In 1921 the acreage under cultivation had increased to 52,328,260.

"The pulp and paper industry has assumed an important place in Canada's industrial development. In 1919 the capital invested in this industry amounted to $231,203,247, and during the same year the value of mill and wood productions was $222,648,790. The forests of Canada contain Douglas fir, spruce pulpwood and pine, and a wide range of other timber in sufficient quantities to supply a huge future demand.

"Canada's coal deposits are located principally in Nova Scotia, British Columbia and Alberta. About 88 per cent. of the world's supply of asbestos is furnished by the province of Quebec, and about 85 per cent. of the world's demand for nickel is mined in the Sudbury and Cobalt districts of the province of Ontario. Three-quarters of a million people are employed in the manufacturing industries of the Dominion, in which more than $3,000,000,000 are invested, and the total production value of which is in excess of $4,000,000,000 annually.

"Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world, the abundance, quality and variety of their product being unexcelled. The fertility of Canadian waters is indicated by the fact that the entire catch of salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel and sardines, nearly all the haddock, and many of the cod, hake and pollock landed, are taken well within ten or twelve miles from shore. The Atlantic coast-line of the Dominion, not including the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles, and the Pacific coast measures over 7,000 miles in length, while through the interior of Canada is a series of lakes, which together cover 220,000 square miles, or more than half the fresh water of the globe. The total value of the products of Canadian fisheries during the year 1920 was $49,241,339, when capital invested amounted to $50,405,478, and the industry afforded employment for about 100,000 persons. Fish and fish products exported by Canada during the fiscal year ended March, 1921, were valued at $33,615,119.

"The Emergency Tariff measure of the United States, which was made operative on May 28, 1921, and designed to conserve the American home market to United States farmers, has seriously affected the export of agricultural products from Canada to the United States. Duties on grains, live stock, meats, dairy products and wool were greatly increased, and—mainly as a consequence of this legislation—the value of the exports of farm products fell from $125,480,491, for the seven months, ended December, 1920, to $32,473,510 during a similar period in 1921."

The Canadian railways, which include The Canadian National-Grand Trunk "the greatest transportation system in the world," had 39,899 miles of completed tracks in 1920, in addition to which there were 7,041 miles of railroad controlled and operated by Canadian companies in the United States. Nearly half the grand total of 46,940 miles, 22,354 miles in all, were owned or controlled by the Dominion Government.

The government railroads have been a bone of contention for some time, since, thus far, it is argued by the opponents of government ownership, they have not justified the expense of acquiring and controlling them. Both the railroads and the other industries of the land will profit by immigration, which Canada is encouraging. "Our chief shortage is in man-power," writes E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in response to a request from the DIGEST for a statement on Canada's future:

"Population has grown comparatively slowly, due partly to uncertainty as to the extent and character of our resources and partly to a belief that the climate is more exacting than experience now proves it to be. That climate is now realized to be a definite asset—for instance, by the Western farmer who finds it produces the best milling wheat in the world, and by the lover of outdoor exercise who finds Canada ideally situated for winter sport. A noteworthy feature of recent Canadian development is the growth of the Universities which now provide the youth of every Province with higher education as good as any on this Continent. In these Universities the Schools of Engineering and Applied Science are particularly strong.

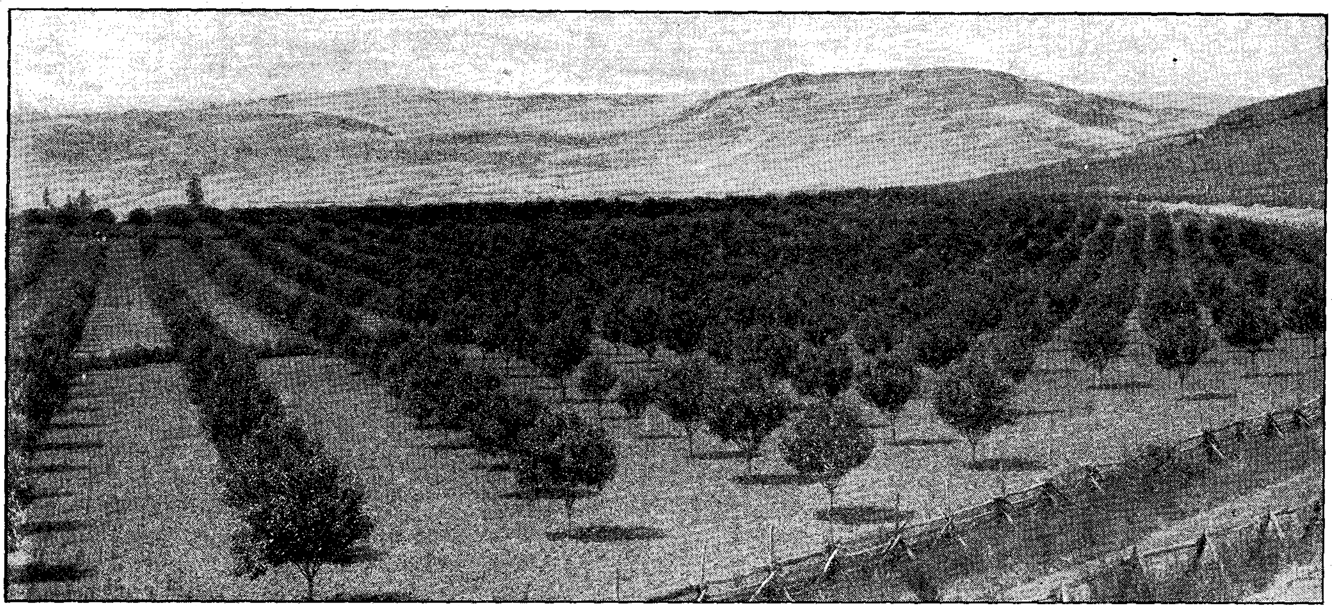
"Four basic resources of unquestioned value encourage Canadians to have faith in their future, whatever temporary setbacks may be experienced. These resources are:

(1) Large areas of good agricultural land.
(2) Great forest reserves.
(3) Proved mineral wealth.
(4) Extensive and accessible water-power.

"The geographical position of Canada gives us a strategic

IMMIGRANTS CAMPING ON THE MANITOBA PRAIRIES NEAR WINNIPEG.

There are thousands of acres in Western Canada still waiting for pioneers, as our own Western plains were waiting only a few years ago.



A FRUIT ORCHARD IN A VALLEY BETWEEN SNOW-CAPPED RANGES.

In British Columbia, "the feature of the climate is the mildness of the winters, the average winter temperature being above freezing." This vast new empire was practically discovered, says a recent commentator, when railway lines cut through the inhospitable west-central plains.

position in the transportation campaigns of North America. The St. Lawrence route provides the shortest sea-voyage between this Continent and Great Britain, while the rapid progress of Vancouver is due to its proximity to Japan and China. The Canadian railways and the Canadian steamship services are thus fed from the United States as well as from Canada itself, as regards both passengers and freight. The Canadian of to-day has an intense faith in his own country, and with such faith backed by such resources, we look forward to the future with the utmost confidence."

On the political side, the destiny of Canada has been stirring the minds and imaginations of statesmen and historians with particular fervor since the Great War. Long before the war some ideas greatly resembling those which agitated the American colonists in the days of King George were rather freely exprest by Canadian statesmen and historians. As with the American colonists of early Revolutionary times, practically no one wanted complete independence, but the demand for a fuller measure of nationality was wide-spread. "The future presents for us three possible alternatives," wrote Charles G. D. Roberts, the novelist and historian, twenty-five years ago: "Absorption by the United States, independence, or a Federal Union with the rest of the British Empire." He argued strongly for federation, but under conditions that approached independence.

There are three conceptions of Canada's future as a British country, writes John W. Dafoe, editor of the Winnipeg *Free Press*, in a recent paper on "Our Future in the Empire." His summary of the courses that the Dominion may take runs:

(a) As a province or integral part of a centralized world-wide Empire, governed from a center which must, for the next century at least, be London.

(b) The development of our present status, by a continuance of the evolutionary process which has been going on for the past eighty years, to complete nationhood: Canada, a nation with full sovereign powers, to be linked in perpetual alliance with the other British nations on terms of equality, under a common crown, with a common white citizenship.

(c) The continuance of the colonial status with a studied renouncement of external obligations of all kinds. Canada's sole military responsibility under such a status would be defense of Canadian coasts and territory.

Mr. Dafoe, whose position gains weight since he was chosen to prepare the article on the political future of Canada included in the general survey of the Dominion recently issued under the title of "The New Era in Canada," argues strongly for the Alliance policy. General Sir Sam Hughes, whom the late Canadian ex-Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier said had "done more in his day and generation for the upbuilding of the militia of Canada and the Empire than any other man," takes a similar stand. He writes, in a volume entitled "Canada's Future" (Macmillan, 1916):

"Year after year I brought before the House of Commons and advocated a resolution that 'The interests of Canada and the British Empire would be best served by a full partnership between Great Britain and her colonies.'

"How are we to get that full partnership union? The proposition which, to my mind, meets the requirements of the case, would be a full partnership federal union, the United Kingdom forming one unit, Canada forming another unit, Australia another unit, New Zealand another, the Union of South Africa yet another, and possibly India and some of the great crown colonies, under some appropriate form, as other units. All these units should compose the federation. To my mind there should be one great Imperial Parliament over and above the local parliaments. The Imperial Parliament should deal simply with Imperial interests, with international and financial, with military and naval problems."

Bringing the discussion into the current year, Sir John Willison, noted Canadian journalist and publicist, writes to the DIGEST under date of February 15:

"There is, as I look at it, a more influential citizenship for Canadians within the Empire than in any other possible political condition or relation. . . . It looks to me as tho we would witness in Canada during the next quarter of a century the most remarkable expansion in the history of the Continent. We shall draw people, not only from the Old World, but there will also be a continuous overflow from the American States into the Dominion. . . . One feels that from whatever sources our settlers may come, British sentiment will remain dominant in Canada, and that we will become ever more powerful among the British nations and more influential in determining relations between the United States and all portions of the British Commonwealth."

Sir Robert Borden, War-Premier of the Dominion and probably the best known in America of all the Canadian leaders, sends us a brief summation of his views on the destiny of Canada. The quotation is taken from his just-published "Canadian Constitutional Studies" (University of Toronto Press), and runs:

"I have never wavered in the firm and constant belief that, within the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canada will find her most commanding influence, her widest usefulness, and her highest destiny. With that opinion is coupled a fixt and absolute conviction that the unity of the Empire can alone find its expression in complete autonomy and in equality of nationhood. A strong Canadian national spirit is entirely consistent with a firm purpose to maintain our country in a high place within the British Commonwealth."

"OLD IRELAND" THE NEW

THE NEW IRELAND does not date from December 6, 1921, when the Irish Free State came into being at 2:30 in the morning with the signing of the Articles of Agreement between England and Ireland. Thus we are cautioned by those writers who point out that the "Old Ireland," that "most distressful country" of song and story, has been undergoing for more than a generation "a renascence in culture, morale, and political economics, the like of which is not to be found in any other modern land." The reference here is to the resurgence of the Gaelic genius in national cohesion, and to this movement, we are told, is chiefly due England's accession to the Articles of Agreement which, according to the British London *Quarterly Review*, "give to Ireland far more than O'Connell, Parnell, or Redmond, in their most sanguine moments, had asked for." To understand the results achieved in the rebirth of the Gael, as it is called, we would best seek first an acquaintance with the people, through whose efforts a conflict of seven hundred and fifty years was brought to such a termination as must have far-reaching effect, according to many writers, on the "whole polity of the British Empire." Later we shall turn to the position of Ulster under the new order, with citations from unquestioned authority. For the moment it is well to realize at once, as the eloquent A. E. (George Russell) tells us, that "the Paddy of British caricature, based on the Handy Andys, Micky Frees, and Charley O'Malleys, of old novels, if there ever were originals of this type, have certainly left no successors," and, writing before the settlement, in *Pearson's Magazine* (New York), he goes on to say:

P. & A. Photo.

"LET US HAVE PEACE."

This friendly chat between a British military dispatch rider (R.) and a guard of the Irish Republican Army (L.) at Beggar's Bush Barracks in Dublin, brings to mind the famous plea of the American General Grant.

"I find only a quiet, determined, much-enduring people, so little given to speech that it is almost impossible to find among Sinn Feiners an orator who would attract a crowd or speak of Irish wrongs as the Redmonds, Sextons, O'Briens, and Dillons of the last generation did. Ireland has become for the present all will. . . .

"The Irish character anciently was full of charm. The people were lively, imaginative, and sympathetic, the best talkers possible, but their very power of sympathy and understanding, their capacity of seeing both sides of a case, made them politically weak. The oppression of the last six years has made a deep, and I believe, an enduring change in that character. It has strengthened the will. The political rebels I meet to-day are the highest types of Irishmen I have met in my life of fifty-four years. I think of these young men, so cheerful, so determined, so self-sacrificing, and I grow more and more confident that something great must come out of a race which produces such men in multitude."

The root of Ireland's trouble with England has been the Irish desire for freedom, according to A. E., who tells us that the Irish "will not listen to reasonable people, who assure it, perhaps truly, that British culture and civilization are on the whole as good as any," and he explains:

"In spite of all the proddings of British bayonets, the people born in Ireland will still be Irish. Their nationality is a real thing. They are one of the oldest races of the world, so old that their legends go back to the beginning of time, and they have their own myths of creation. There is in Gaelic a literature with epic and heroic tales, as imaginative as any in the world. The fact that for the past eighty years the majority of Irish people speak English has but superficially modified Irish character. A nation is a long enduring being, and the thin veneer of another culture spread over it for a couple of generations affects it as little as the Americanism of a young man would be affected who lived in Florence for a year, and learned to speak Italian. The Gaelic culture still inspires all that is best in Irish literature and Irish life. There are writers like Yeats, Synge, Hyde, and Stephens who might have won but little repute had they not turned back and bathed in the Gaelic tradition, and their souls been made shining and many-colored by the contact. The last great champion of the Gaelic tradition was Padraic Pearse, who led the astonishing enterprise of Easter Week, 1916. Pearse made his soul out of the heroic literature of the Gael, and when I think of what he did, and how Ireland reeled after him, I recall the words of Standish O'Grady, an earlier prophet of the Gaelic tradition, who wrote of its heroes and demigods: 'Not yet lost is their power to quicken, to exalt, to purify. Still, they live and reign and shall reign.'"

If we would understand Ireland, A. E. goes on to say, we must know that the Irish people are "truly a nation with a peculiar cultural or spiritual ancestry; that its genius for hundreds of years has been denied free national expression, and the passion for freedom is more intense to-day than it has ever been." A. E. continues:

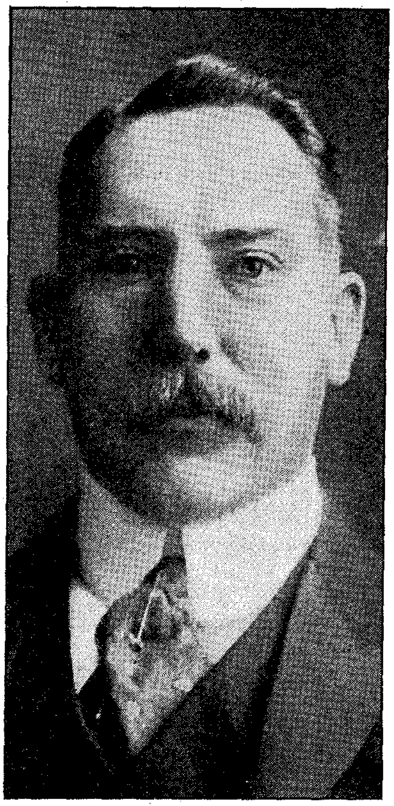
"When I stress the spiritual, it is not because I am unmindful of material grievances . . . tho I do not think Ireland would have been troubled by rebellions at all if its people had not a distinct national character, if they did not see a different eternity from the Englishman. Yet the majority of Irishmen will stress economic grievances most in conversation. It is ludicrous of British advocates to speak of Ireland as a country grown prosperous under British rule, when it is the only country in Europe whose population has been halved in living memory. Poland or Alsace under their alien rulers increased in population as in wealth. The population of Ireland has dwindled from eight millions to a little over four million people. Even the province so dear to British imagination, even Ulster, has lost as high a percentage of its people by emigration as any other province in the last eighty years. Why was this? Because year by year the surplus revenue of Ireland and the wealth created was sucked up by its vampire neighbor, and expended in Great Britain."

Additional light on the Irish character is afforded by a contributor to the Dublin *Catholic Bulletin* (January) who tells us that altho Ireland is "known the world over for its cheerful heart and the sunshine of its life," the "tale of its tears is far less known outside its island shores," and he adds:

"Yet the sorrows of Ireland are at least as great as her joys, and their interwoven glory bids fair to surpass the highest ecstasies that days of triumph have brought her. The hills and

MICHAEL COLLINS.

At thirty-one, head of the Provisional Government of the Irish Free State, which will function till an election is held, when a new Constitution under the Anglo-Irish Treaty will be submitted, and the voters will decide on its acceptance or rejection. Thus the differences between the Republican element under De Valera's leadership and the adherents of Mr. Griffith and Mr. Collins are said to be "suspended by a political armistice."



RIGHT HON. SIR JAMES CRAIG, BART., D. L.

Prime Minister of Northern Ireland, who told Lloyd George in his letter of November 11th, that "it has always been the desire of Northern Ireland to remain in the closest possible union with Great Britain and the Empire, which Ulstermen have helped to build up" and they are "certain no paper safeguards could protect them against maladministration in an All-Ireland Parliament."

dales of Ireland have heard as much laughter as any other land, but if they were vocal and knew how to read the human heart they could tell of many a secret sorrow slumbering in souls that seemed aglow with joy. In that land there is a marked capacity for the extremes of emotion and there the tear is near the smile in every jubilant eye. There joy walks hand in hand with sadness, and they have been such old and intimate companions that they share to some extent the character of one another. To this the ancient Gael bears testimony when he says, 'the end of every laugh is sighing.' This was what Wood-Martin meant when he said that his countrymen had 'melancholy in their mirth and mirth in their melancholy.'"

The Irish attitude toward death reveals the racial and religious instinct which compels the people to accept trials and reverses "as a part of the divine economy," we are told, and tho the darkness of the grave is "girt round by the glory of promise, the promise of immortality," grief for the dead is "usually most poignant in an Irish home." This writer advises us further that the vivid consciousness of the sorrow of death can also be witnessed in the Irish custom of *keening*, or lamenting over the bodies of the dead, and he proceeds:

"This custom has prevailed in Ireland from prehistoric times, and in mode of execution has remained substantially the same for two thousand years. Selected mourners, usually relatives of the dead, stand over the bier and give expression to the most weird and heart-rending wails. Oftentimes these lamentations are accompanied by a rhythmic movement of hands and body and a splendor of simple, yet sublime exclamations which taken in conjunction produce a truly poetic effect. In the ancient *keen* of Crede for Cael these characteristics, coupled with the feeling of concentrated grief created by the musical repetition of emphatic phrases, give the words of the mourner a nobility of movement and pathos not unworthy of poetry. Crede exclaims:

"'Sore suffering and O suffering sore, is the hero's death, the death of him who used to lie by me. Sore suffering to me is Cael and O Cael is a suffering sore, that by my side he is in a dead man's form—that the wave should have swept over his white body; that is what hath distracted me so great was his delightfulness. A dismal roar and O, a dismal roar is that the shore's wave makes upon the strand—a woful booming and a boom of wo is that which the wave makes upon the Northward beach, beating as it does against the polished rock lamenting for Cael now that he is gone.'"

The striking similarity between this ancient *keen* and a modern example is shown to us by the author's following selection:

"'Cold and silent is thy bed; damp is the blessed dew of night; but the sun will bring warmth and heat in the morning, and dry up the dew. But my heart can not feel from the morning sun; no more will the point of your footsteps be seen in the morning dew on the mountains of Ivera, where you had so often hunted the fox and the hare, ever foremost amongst your men. Cold and silent is now thy bed.

"'My sunshine you were, I loved you better than the sun itself, and when I see the sun going down in the West, I think of my boy and of my black night of sorrow. . . . My sunshine will never again come back. . . Cold and silent is thy bed.'"

The most effective breeder of Irish melancholy, this informant tells us, is the history of the country, "so replete with wo that one wonders how the brightness of a smile survived its deluge of distress." To history must be added the "factor of climatic and geographical conditions," and we read:

"The Irish have to dwell beneath skies that often weep, and as close and impressionable observers of the varying moods of nature, must feel the presence of the heavens' sorrow when cloud-tears fall. Gray is a prevailing color in the firmament—gray that stimulates meditative moods and calls up before the introspective soul much that is serious and sad in its earthly career. Then gloomy skies are often vexed by winds that make the racing clouds symbolic of the rushing human shadows of earth buffeted in their transitory existence by myriad winds of grief-brewing circumstances. Mists, too, abound, mists that swallow space, blot out the objective world, and force the mind to concentrate upon itself and all the cares that worry it.

"And coming down to earth there are certain elements in Ireland's physical contour calculated to create serious moments in human lives. It is a well-watered land with many a hill-guarded rivulet reflecting the gloom of shadow-haunted sides and the melancholy of solitary ways. When the ancient writer referred to the 'dark glens with the sad streams over their faces' he was emphasizing this psychic influence of Ireland's shadowy rivulets. It is a land where lakes are numerous, many of them mirroring the dark summits of attendant mountains, and all of them maintaining for a large part of the year a color that sympathizes with the gray of the skies above them."

Last of all, as an influence affecting the Irish temperament, the writer cites the ocean "speaking forever with a voice weighted with eternal messages," and he continues:

"Great silences are frequent in Ireland, and whilst these prevail the sound of the sea is clearly audible several miles inland. When peace reigns in its bosom its majesty of moan is suggestive of all the lamentation of the world woven into one great dirge of sorrow. When fury has seized its heart its terrible thunder drives home the message of man's littleness and impotence even in his earthly home. Is it any wonder that an imaginative people have found in the roar of the ocean and the murmur of lake and stream 'a chant of wailing and sadness'?

"Yet in all the sorrow of the Celt there is much reason for joy. It has strengthened his idealism and devotion to principle. His capacity for grief is an index of his sensitiveness to wrong and an explanation of the perennial clamor of his soul for justice, for the true tear can never compromise with despair."

The grimmest specter among all the figures on the tragic stage of Ireland up to the time of the truce, which preceded the settlement, was the Irish Republican Army, composed, we learned from repeated cable dispatches, of "gunmen" and "guerillas." But a very different account of this force is given by Alice Stopford Green, widow of John Richard Green, the author of the famous "A Short History of the English People." In a pamphlet issued by the American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic, Mrs. Green wrote:

> "It would be hard to find in any country a body of men equal to the Irish Volunteers. Sober, self-respecting, upright, they give the unique spectacle of an army of revolutionaries protecting life and property, maintaining the only law and order that now exists in Ireland, suppressing burglary and crime, doing equal justice in their courts to Protestant and Catholic, landowner, policeman, Republican and Unionist. By relentless discipline they have been hardened and drilled. They have learned to believe in efficiency as the final test and fidelity as the citizen's virtue.
>
> "Men of peculiar gentleness, they have a courage as to past and future ordeals of pain of mind and of body which leaves me stammering. Their self-surrender has been absolute, and from that moment no word of complaint has been heard. The situation of hundreds driven 'on the run' rouses the hilarious laughter of the chivalrous House of Commons. In Ireland we know their worth. Hunted by day and night, on mountains or in city slums, watched for at every eating-house, marked to be shot at sight, they have preserved a strange serenity, a gallant gaiety, a supreme sense of duty. If you meet them their talk is always of Ireland. How to raise her position industrially, how to attract the best European experts, how, above all, to link every material improvement with a new cultural advance. The passion of the young men is too deep, or, if you will, too high, for easy words of sentimentality. Talk is brief and rapid, with the sole purpose of getting to the truth, to the permanent underlying fact. There is a dryness, a clear hardness, which marked the minds of the men that created the Irish language and the Irish literature, and the old Irish nature appears again in speech—sober, direct, almost without emotion in its gravity.
>
> "Their character has had a profound effect on the men outside their ranks. If the country is now more solidly bound together than ever it was, if it is coming to a full self-consciousness and coherence, it is through the spiritual influence of the volunteers."

All the material here presented about the Gaelic renascence and the Sinn Fein movement in Ireland is offered from semi-official sources, because now that the British Government has recognized its existence in the Articles of Agreement of December 6th it is a matter of importance to know what the dominant political element in South Ireland stands for. Much mystery has surrounded Sinn Fein (pronounced Shin-fane), and we receive inquiries almost daily as to what the words mean and what the party behind them represents. No plainer definition of Sinn Fein, from the Sinn Fein standpoint, is to be found than that of the "Manual of Sinn Fein," by J. St. George Joyce (Banba Publishing House, Philadelphia, Pa.), from which we quote the following extracts:

Q. What is the meaning of "Sinn Fein"?

A. A Gaelic expression, signifying "Ourselves."

Q. Had this expression, in its original application, any special reference to a political situation?

A. No. Its original meaning and intent were to impress the lesson of self-reliance. It meant, and still means, that in everything it is best to depend on "ourselves alone."

Q. Was it used in a political sense in any Irish agitation prior to the present?

A. Yes, but its use was confined almost exclusively to the Gaelic-speaking districts. Now it has become national, and is used in every part of Ireland, in the restricted political sense.

Q. So that now Sinn Fein means the great national movement in which Ireland is absorbed?

A. That's exactly it. Sinn Fein translates into two simple words the self-determination of a people to be absolutely free.

Q. When did Sinn Fein become a concrete organization?

A. In 1915. The Irish people had become utterly dissatisfied with the policy and methods of the Redmondite party, and at a meeting held in Dublin, called at the instigation of Arthur Griffith, the Sinn Fein Party was established.

Q. Is Sinn Fein a Socialistic organization and is the Irish Republic Socialistic?

A. There are very few Socialists in Ireland, fewer in proportion to population than in any country in Europe. Sinn Fein is not a Socialist organization.

Q. Can an Orangeman be a Sinn Feiner?

A. Certainly. An Orangeman is Irish, and being Irish can be, and should be, a Sinn Feiner.

Q. Are Orangemen, as a rule, Sinn Feiners?

A. Unfortunately, no.

Q. Why?

A. Because they have been taught to believe that Ireland needs the protection of England.

Q. Any other reason?

A. Yes. Because they have been led to believe that an independent Ireland would mean a Catholic supremacy and, therefore, their persecution.

Q. Is this fear well grounded?

A. No. History records no persecution of Protestants by Irish Catholics, even when these Catholics had power and opportunity to persecute.

Q. Then the Irish question is not a religious one?

A. It certainly is not, and never was. On the principle of "Divide and Conquer," English governments have done everything possible to keep Irish Catholics and Irish Protestants apart, but religious intolerance, in the abstract, is unknown in Ireland.

Q. Have Protestants ever been leaders of the Irish people?

A. Repeatedly. Some of the greatest leaders and purest patriots that Ireland ever had were Protestant.

Q. Name some.

A. Swift, Lucas, Grattan, Flood, Curran, the Emmet brothers, the Sheares brothers, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Wolfe Tone, Napper Tandy, William Smith O'Brien, John Mitchell, Isaac Butt and Charles Stewart Parnell were Protestants.

Q. Was every man from Ireland who fought in the war a volunteer?

A. Every single man. When war was declared, and before a single British soldier had landed in France, 181,000 Irish volunteers had joined the colors.

Q. Did those Irishmen fight for England?

A. They most emphatically did not. Like the Americans they fought with England and not for her.

Q. For whom, then, did they fight?

A. They fought for Belgium because she was weak and because she was outraged and despoiled, and they fought for France because France is Ireland's traditional friend and ally.

Q. Did Irishmen fight for France in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870?

A. They tried to, but the formation of another Irish Brigade was prevented by the English Government. They, however, sent an Irish ambulance corps to France, which served during the entire war.

Q. Were the 181,000 volunteers Ireland's only contribution to the war?

A. Most decidedly not From Canada and Australia over 500,000 Irish enlisted.

Q. What was Ireland's death toll in the war?

A. Over 170,000.

Q. Did Ireland oppose conscription?

A. Yes, and successfully. In the first place she did not, and does not, recognize England's right to enforce conscription in Ireland, and in the next resented any effort to make her fight.

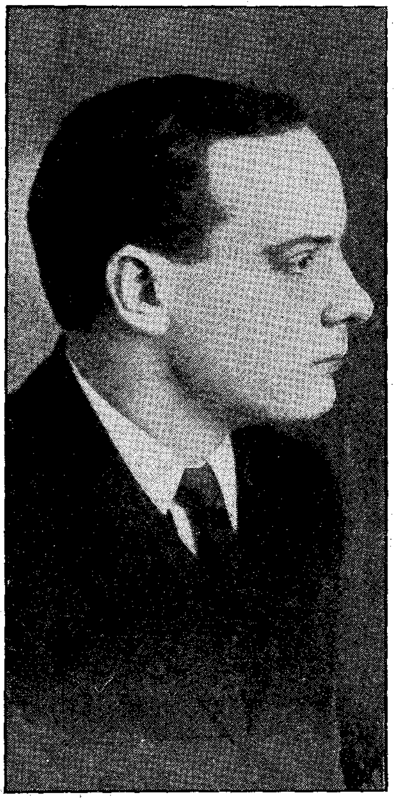
The Irish political problem, "capitalized and italicized by the strenuous efforts of professional politicians, sinks into a secondary position" compared to the economic problem. So we are informed by Messrs. Lionel Smith-Gordon, Librarian of the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, and Laurence C. Staples, sometime Parker Traveling Fellow, Harvard University, in their volume entitled "Rural Reconstruction in Ireland" (Yale University Press), which gives what is described as a "most complete and accurate history of a movement which has come to be of the highest importance in Ireland." We are further told that this movement, "when the fierce passions of the hour have foamed themselves away . . . will come to its own, and its principles of toleration and comradeship in work will become the dominant factors in national life" in Ireland. In the volume thus highly rated, we read:

> "In the crisis into which Ireland had fallen by the last quarter of the nineteenth century, and for which the land legislation was only a partial remedy, there fortunately appeared a man with a constructive policy and with the energy and courage to put it into effect. Sir Horace Plunkett will be known among the great statesmen of Ireland because the cooperative system which he inaugurated and so largely carried out is the basis of the new economic and social structure of the country. This

policy was built to meet the peculiar difficulties under which, as we have seen, Ireland was laboring. It knew, consciously at least, no European model. It gained much in principle and encouragement, but little in practical direction from the cooperative movement in England. It was an Irish movement, created by Irishmen to meet Irish conditions. Nevertheless, its success has already won for it the recognition of social reformers everywhere, and the program of rural reconstruction for which it stands has found acceptance, not alone in England and Scotland, but in countries as remote as Finland and India."

The Irish Free State as an economic factor in the world deeply interests financial journals in the United States as well as in England, and the New York *Commercial* tells us that Americans interested in foreign trade will do well to keep an eye on this new Irish market. Not the least important item in the American effort to secure a fair share of Irish trade, according to this daily, is the fact that "Americans are individually and nationally popular," and we read:

"Ireland before the World War was an importing nation with a constant adverse balance of trade. She imported more manufactured goods per head of population than any other country in Europe. The German submarine campaign, which threw the British islands on their own resources in the matter of foodstuffs, gave a much needed fillip to the agricultural industries, and Ireland, essentially an agricultural country, derived immense economic benefit from the intensive production of foodstuffs of all kinds which were exported to England. To-day Ireland is in a sound economic condition; her banks are strong, and there is plenty of money in the country. The new government plans to foment industrial development; the coal, peat, water-power and other natural sources of the island will receive the attention of the new authorities, and there will be a demand for machinery of all kinds. Before the World War Ireland's foreign trade was in excess of $500,000,000 a year. The figures for the war years are not obtainable."



FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE "IRISH REPUBLIC."

Padraic H. Pearse, leader of the Irish Rebellion of 1916, who, with the six other signatories to the proclamation of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic, was executed.

In the New York *Times* it is recalled that even before the war Ireland was the third largest exporter of goods to Great Britain, being exceeded only by the United States and Germany. In 1920, Ireland took second place, and it is also pointed out that—

"Ireland was also Great Britain's third largest customer, taking in 1920 an aggregate of £160,000,000 worth of goods. That same year her exports to Great Britain were £203,000,000, the latter country taking 99.1 per cent., of the total exports of Irish agricultural and manufactured products. For years before the war the exports and imports of Ireland very nearly balanced. Since 1915 the balances of trade have been in favor of Ireland. These figures are taken from a report recently issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction at Dublin. The biggest item in Irish exports in 1920 was textiles, valued at £65,522,000. Next came ships, motors, implements, etc., £17,699,665, and following this, leather goods of the value of £1,169,000. Irish imports included a wide variety of manufactured goods as well as foodstuffs and raw materials. This preponderance of trade between the two countries, which is quite likely to continue under the new order of things, because it is to the manifest advantage of both, assures a community of interest."

Hitherto we have been considering Southern Ireland politically, whose aspirations were in part realized by the Articles of Agreement. Now we turn to the effect of the settlement on the Ulster mind, and that section of opinion in England which backs Ulster. In *Blackwood's Magazine* (February) we are told that the "ratification of Mr. Lloyd George's monstrous 'treaty' by the Sinn Feiners was not a legitimate excuse for much rejoicing" and out of it all emerges one solid fact, "which is, that the boon offered by Mr. Lloyd George to Sinn Fein with so fine an exultation is accepted by Sinn Fein with insult and contumely." Sinn Fein has "not only looked the gift horse in the mouth, but decided merely by a majority of seven not to kick it out of the stable."

In the second place, the editorial contributor to *Blackwood's* goes on to say, Southern Ireland, since the ratification, "remains of the same divided opinion as before the ratification," and he adds:

"De Valera is still the leader of the irreconcilables, and he is not likely to cease from agitating. He will transfer his hatred from England to Michael Collins, and things will go on very much as they went before. There will be but one difference: the gunmen will, perforce, when the English soldiers are withdrawn, lavish their attentions upon their own countrymen. That is something to the good, but it will not ensure to Southern Ireland a time of peace and prosperity. Such is the bitter tragedy in which Mr. Lloyd George and his obedient 'Unionists' have involved the South and West of Ireland; such is the noisy disordered parlor into which Ulster, poor fly, has been invited, that Sinn Fein, the spider, might devour her at its ease."

This writer turns attention then to the effect of the "monstrous 'treaty'" upon Great Britain, and avers it "inflicts far greater perils upon Great Britain than upon Ireland" because—

"We are dependent upon our sea communications for the existence, not only of our Empire but of Britain itself as a great nation. Ireland is within a few miles of our shores. Its situation is such that from Irish creeks and ports might be commanded all our great trade routes, and it is now proposed under this agreement to give to Ireland what Canada has—a virtual independence. But, say the supporters of peace at any price—at the price even of the extinction of the British Empire—the agreement contains safeguards. What are they? Here they are, and is is easy to estimate their worth, even if we do not understand their meaning: 'In time of war or of strained relations with a foreign Power, such harbor and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purpose of such defense as aforesaid' shall be afforded by the Irish Free State to His Majesty's imperial forces. In the first place, the words 'strained relations' stand in need of definition. Who is to tell us or the Irish the precise hour at which we should demand 'harbor and other facilities'? And in the second place—and this is of far greater importance—what should we do if the Irish refused us access to their harbors? This they would do in all probability, since there is not the slightest reason to believe that, having been the spoilt child of the Empire for many years, they will, now or in the future, cease from the inveterate habit of ingratitude. And if we did make an attempt to enter their harbors, what would happen then? We should fail miserably. As Lord Finlay says, 'without control of the adjoining territory any control of the ports is useless. It is no use to say you control the ports. Suppose that by any misfortune the feeling in the South and West were as hostile to us during another war as it was during the last war, then to be safe you must have control also of the adjoining territory. Control of the ports without something of that kind is merely illusory, and you hold merely at the good-will of those who have control of the land.' And Southern Ireland will be permitted to have her own army, which can be used only against Ulster or Great Britain."

Therefore the agreement "improperly described as between Ireland and Great Britain," must necessarily endanger the British Empire, according to this writer, who says the English are "already appreciably weaker" when they confront foreign nations. Henceforth the English will "fight with one arm tied behind our back" and consequently will "speak with less authority than heretofore in the councils of Europe." It is further stated that:

"We have surrendered to the bomb and the revolver, and

> there is not an enemy of ours in the world who does not know it. At home, as abroad, the action of Mr. Lloyd George and the gang of white slaves which surrounds him have done Great Britain an irreparable injury. The craft of politics did not stand very high in the public esteem before this last act of treachery. We had been told by a statesman, whose long service might have justified a higher ideal, that in politics there is no such thing as principle. We had heard opportunism extolled as wisdom and virtue by demagogs, who felt their quarter's check crackling in their pockets. But never before had we heard a member of the Cabinet denouncing bitterly his friends and supporters of yesterday because they did not undergo the convenient and sudden conversion which overcame the whole body of ministers in a single night. After this the trade of politics is openly exposed for the trickery that it is. Hear what Lord Carson said: 'The truth of the matter is, that if you go on like this, if you have men in high positions stating to-day that A is white, and to-morrow arguing that it is certainly black, you will destroy the confidence of the democracy of this country in its rulers and in its institutions. I believe that is what has happened in this case, and it will make public life stink in the nostrils of the country for the next twenty years.'"

Altho the problem of Ulster became acute when Gladstone brought before Parliament his first Home Rule bill, the roots of the matter were much more remote in the past, according to Prof. Edward R. Turner, "Ireland and England" (The Century Company), for some writers have seen in the most ancient legend and literature of Ireland "dim evidence that in earliest time there was a difference between the people of Ulster and the other inhabitants of Ireland, a difference marked even in an age of tribal disunion." However, this historian, Professor of European History in the University of Michigan, believes that more truly the division goes back to the beginning of the seventeenth century, and is "part of the story of the taking of the country by British invaders." We read then:

> "Down to the time of the Reformation not much more than the coast country was in possession of the English; in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the island was altogether subdued and taken by the foreigner, and in this last fatal period part of the work was accomplished by the device of establishing plantations, the clearing of the inhabitants from some districts, and giving the lands thus obtained to immigrants from over the Channel. In the days of James I the confiscated lands of Tyrone and Tyrconnel were used to found the plantation of Ulster, to which were brought English and Scottish settlers from the border district of Britain, men and women hardy, tenacious, daring, and strong, independent in character, dour in religious temperament, with the sternness of the Protestantism of the north. From the lands upon which these newcomers were planted the natives were largely removed, tho many were allowed to remain to work for the new proprietors.
>
> "After the Reformation and after the complete conquest there were in the island two separate entities, almost two separate nationalities. One was largely Celtic, Catholic, politically backward, and economically deprest, ignorant, poor, exploited by aliens, with hopeless outlook and fierce hatred for the despoiler. The other was Anglo-Saxon and Protestant, Episcopalian, Presbyterian, and dissenter, large proprietors or substantial artizans and farmers, under British authority ruling, or allied with the ruling class, always proud, sometimes prosperous and successful.
>
> "The invaders who dwelt in Ireland, even in this later time, long lived like a garrison. There were vicissitudes and dreadful struggles before their supremacy was confirmed. There were the days of the Irish uprising in the time of Charles I, and the other days when Cromwell came with stern and exalted soldiery to slaughter garrisons that resisted, and hunt the enemy through endless flight in fens and bog, after which there was security for the alien. There was the time when James II, outcast, came over from France to lead his Irish subjects, up in arms for him and themselves. Then their enemies were persecuted, deprived of their property and driven over the sea for refuge. Almost were the colonists submerged in the deluge, but stern bodies of men held out in Enniskillen, and finally in Londonderry far in the north through a siege heroic and very memorable in the annals of the island. And there were those other times, so hopeless for the natives, when James had fled from the Boyne, and Limerick had surrendered, and the Irish cause was finally lost, when spirited Irishmen went to serve abroad, and Ireland was left prostrate to the invader. Those days were long past, but memory of the fears and strife in which men had faced each other had left a lasting heritage of fear and ill-will between the two parts of Ireland. All through the eighteenth century the Protestant minority, living to a considerable extent in Ulster, retained its supremacy, and even preserved some industrial and commercial prosperity, tho this was largely destroyed even for Ulster by the mercantile policy of Great Britain."

All through this time, Professor Turner goes on to say, the native Irish, the "large majority of the people" remained like serfs beneath their landlords, "in extremest depression, but "clinging with ever more passionate devotion to their Roman Catholic faith." The change in the spirit of rule and the conduct of affairs in the nineteenth century made better the condition of both parties, and this historian proceeds:

> "After the removal of economic restrictions, Ulster went forward in manufactures and commerce, in the building of ships and especially the weaving of linen. Meanwhile the Celtic inhabitants obtained religious and political equality, and at last assistance from the state for getting again the land once lost by their fathers. But in the long course of these things, in the dominance of one and the abasement of the other, often in times of common suffering, and now in the better time of the present, the difference between the two bodies of people in Ireland remained very striking. There were occasions when Protestants and Catholics had acted together; there were many times when the inhabitants of the north had been foremost in desiring greater freedom for Ireland from England. Yet essentially they continued apart. After the industrial revolution developed around Belfast in the early part of the nineteenth century, part of Ulster was drawn ever to closer union with Britain. And when in the latter part of the nineteenth century comparative freedom, better living, and the rising spirit of nationality made so many Irishmen desire some undoing of the Act of Union, and the giving them a government of their own, it could clearly be seen that there were in the narrow compass of the island two groups in respect of religion, industrial organization, and political outlook, which some statesmen thought were not essentially different, but which many more saw to be far more sundered than were the populations to the north and the south of the Potomac before 1861, and in spirit sometimes virtually as diverse as the inhabitants of Germany and France. So, while on the one hand it was most proper for the Celtic majority to cherish earnest desire for as complete establishment of their nationality as world affairs would permit, on the other hand, and from the other point of view, men believed almost everything that nationalism and prudence could urge to make the Protestant industrial communities in Ulster cling to the Union which bound them to their brethren in Great Britain.

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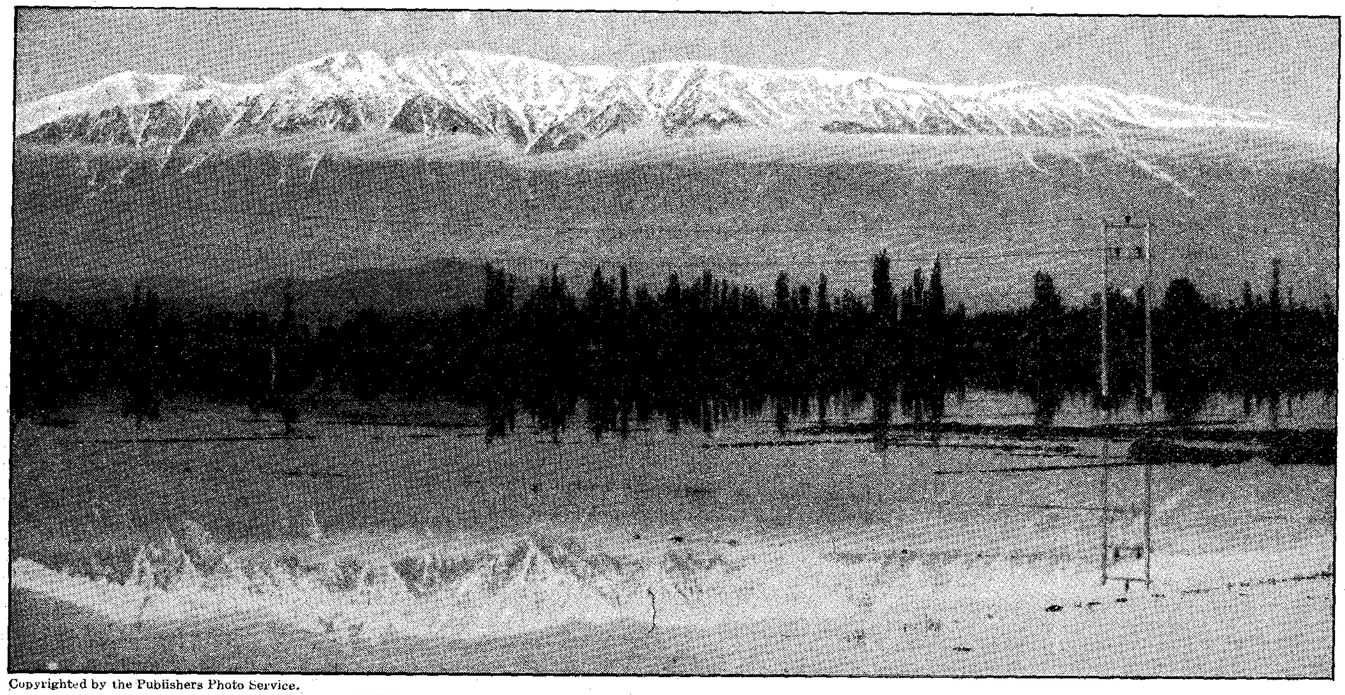
SECOND PRESIDENT OF THE "IRISH REPUBLIC."

Eamon de Valera, now leader of the Republican opposition in the South of Ireland, who is described in the New York *World* as "kindly and considerate, but his general mood is one of rather austere and unsmiling gravity."

> "Considerations of religion came first. Such feeling may have died out in most places, but in Ireland much of the religious intolerance and distrust of the seventeenth century lingered as fiercely as in the days when the Rev. George Walker led the citizens of Londonderry on through their memorable defense. Nothing could convince a great many that Home Rule did not mean 'Rome Rule,' as they said."



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THE HIMALAYAS SEEN FROM THE VALE OF KASHMIR.

INDIA, SEETHING WITH UNREST

EXPLOITED more than three hundred years ago by merchant venturers of London as a source of fabulous revenue and developed, if we believe Macaulay, by what may be euphemistically termed a get-rich-quick company, India to-day is on the high road to swaraj (self-rule), tho whether that self-rule is to be of a nation within the British Commonwealth or of one independent of all ties with the British crown depends, we are told, on how British statesmanship meets India's present unrest. For, in spite of the fact that greatly increased autonomous powers were recently given her and that she was represented in the Imperial Conference and is a member of the League of Nations, India is seething with the yeast of rebellion. Hindu and Mohammedan, once held to be irreconcilable foes, have joined forces under the leadership of Mohandas K. Gandhi and the Ali brothers in a movement for absolute independence, and the structure of the British Empire is threatened at one of its vital supports. "Since the mutiny," wrote Sir Michael O'Dwyer in the London *Fortnightly* some months ago, "the position of our Government was never so weak, its credit never so low. . . . Our margin of safety in India was never very large, and in these days of world-wide anxiety and peril it has been reduced almost to a vanishing-point." Gandhi, who has said that the Sermon on the Mount is for him an actual revelation and a living creed, organized what he termed "passive resistance" against the Government, which an Indian correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* declares would be better described by the homelier word rebellion. The movement has developed into mass civil disobedience which has not hesitated at bloodshed, and into hartals (boycotts) in certain sections against the Prince of Wales during his tour of the country. Tho Gandhi has done penance by fasting in an effort to lead his followers back to the original program, the authorities are openly flouted with armed insurrection. Swadeshi (support of home industries) has resolved itself into burning English importations. The Ali brothers are head and front of the Khilaphat organization, a Mohammedan movement which seeks the restoration of the Sultan of Turkey to his former temporal power and religious sovereignty over the Mohammedans of the world. In addition to this program, the Mohammedans of India have determined, as told in these pages, to change India into an independent Moslem state. India, then, looms large in the important affairs of the day, with two civilizations clashing, and Asia's resurgent tide moving to the flood.

India is the land of extremes. Most of the population is illiterate, yet one of her poets, Rabindranath Tagore, has won the Nobel prize for literature, and Sir Jagadis Chandra Bose is famous for his discoveries in science. It is the home of the philosopher and the fakir, of the mystic and the juggler, of the most rigid caste system in the world. Here are private hoards of jewels and precious stones which would shame a European royal treasury; but 70,000,000 of the people are said to be perennially hungry. This great peninsula, we are told, produces to-day two-fifths of the world's total supply of cane sugar; one-third of its total tea, tobacco, rice and cattle; one-fifth of its cotton; and one-tenth of its wheat. It contains one-fifteenth of the world's total railroad mileage. Such is the country whose recorded history dates back, according to orthodox Hindu opinion, more than 3,000 years before the Christian era, the country which has been a coveted prize since the first Aryans, ancestors of the Hindus, staked out their claim here some thousands of years ago. Six times it has been overrun by the Mohammedans. Alexander swept through it with his legions before he sighed for more worlds to conquer. It has been fought for by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the French and the British, and at last young Clive, a clerk turned soldier, won it for the British.

Out of the millions in India who, directly or indirectly, now are under British rule, more than half, according to various histories, may claim descent from those Aryan conquerors who, long before Hellas defied the Persian, were pushing the earlier races of Hindustan back into the forests and sheltering hills, where their descendants may still be found. The history of that old civilization is written in the sacred writings of Sanskrit-speaking Hindus, and in poems which as vividly portray the social life of prehistoric India as Homer portrayed that of early Greece. In 1025-26 the country was conquered by Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni, first of the Mohammedan invaders, and the Punjab, except for a brief period, has been a Mohammedan province ever since. Tamerlane, first of the Great Moguls, overran India in 1398, and his descendant, Baber, reconquered the land in 1526, and founded the Mogul Empire, which, with varying fortunes, lasted until 1857, the year before Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India. In later years came the white man. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese discoverer, landed at Calicut in 1498, and for a hundred years the Portuguese enjoyed a monopoly of India's trade. The British followed when the English East India Company was founded by Queen Elizabeth, and two years later other rivals appeared in the form of the Dutch East India Company. Trade wars resulted in the ousting of the Portuguese by the British in the Battle of Swalley in 1612—the year in which British ascendency began. For years the British at Fort St. George and the French at Pondicherry traded side by side without active rivalry or territorial assumption; but the wars in Europe led to clashes in far India, and Dupleix, the French commander at Pondicherry, was fired with

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Akron—11 Orpheum Arcade
Albany—Hewett's Silk Shop, 15 N. Pearl St.
Altoona—Bendheim's 1302—11th Ave.
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Asheville—Anthony Bros.
Atlanta—Carlton Shoe & Clo. Co.
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Baltimore—325 No. Charles St.
Battle Creek—Bahlman's Bootery
Bay City—D. Bendall Co.
Birmingham—210 North 19th St.
Boston—Jordan Marsh Co.
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Brooklyn—414 Fulton St.
Buffalo—630 Main St.
Burlington, Vt.—Lewis & Blanchard
Butte—Hubert Shoe Co.
Cedar Rapids—The Killian Co.
Charleston—J. F. Condon & Sons
Charlotte—221 Piedmont Bldg.
Chicago—30 E. Randolph St. (Room 502)
—4750 Sheridan Rd. (Room 214)
Cincinnati—The McAlpin Co.
Cleveland—Graner-Powers, 1274 Euclid
Columbia, S. C.—Watson Shoe Co.
Columbus, Miss.—Simon Loeb & Bro.
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Dallas—Leon Kahn Shoe Co.
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New Orleans—109 Baronne St. (Room 200)
New York—22 West 39th St.
Norfolk—Ames & Brownley
Oakland—205 Henshaw Bldg.
Omaha—1708 Howard St.
Passaic—Kroll's, 37 Lexington Ave.
Pawtucket—Evans & Young
Peoria—Lehman Bldg. (Room 203)
Philadelphia—1300 Walnut St.
Pittsburgh—The Rosenbaum Co.
Pittsfield—Fahey's, 234 North St.
Plainfield—M. C. Van Arsdale
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Poughkeepsie—Louis Schonberger
Providence—The Boston Store
Reading—Sig. S. Schweriner
Richmond, Va.—Seymour Sycle
Rochester—148 East Ave.
Rock Island—Boston Shoe Co.
Saginaw—Goeschel-Brater Co.
St. Louis—516 Arcade Bldg., opp. P. O.
St. Paul—Fifth & Cedar Sts.
Salt Lake City—Walker Bros. Co.
San Antonio—Guarantee Shoe Co.
San Diego—The Marston Co.
San Francisco—Phelan Bldg., Arcade
San Jose—Hoff & Kayser
Santa Barbara—Smith's Bootery
Savannah—Globe Shoe Co.
Schenectady—Patton & Hall
Seattle—Baxter & Baxter
Shreveport—Phelps Shoe Co.
Sioux City—The Pelletier Co.
Sioux Falls—The Bee Hive
South Bend—Ellsworth Store
Spokane—The Crescent
Springfield, Ill.—A. W. Klaholt
Springfield, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace
Stamford—L. Spelke & Son
Stockton—Dunne's Shoe Store, 330 E. Main
Syracuse—136 S. Salina St.
Tacoma—803 Fidelity Bldg.
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Trenton—H. M. Voorhees & Bro.
Tulsa—Lyons' Shoe Store
Waco—Davis-Smith Booterie
Walla Walla—Gardner & Co.
Waltham—Rufus Warren & Sons
Washington—1319 F. St.
Waterbury—Reid & Hughes Co.
Wheeling—Geo. R. Taylor Co.
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Worcester—J. C. MacInnes Co.
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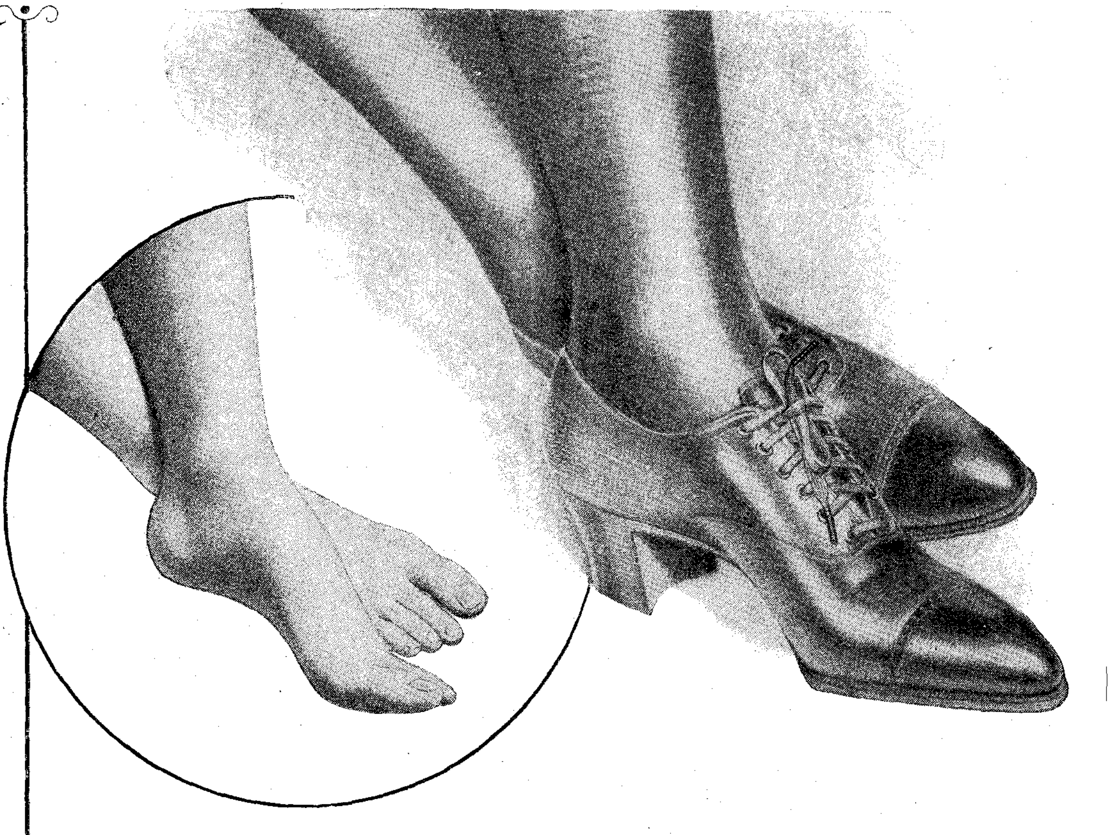
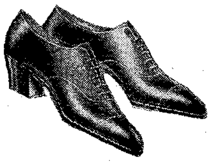


A flexible shoe for your flexible foot



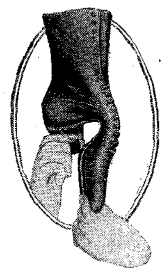
Nature, in her wisdom, designed your foot arch to flex when you walk. Why restrain it in shoes that are rigid and without natural lines? "The foot is like a cantilever spring," wrote a noted doctor. "The Cantilever is the most comfortable shoe I have ever worn," said a trained nurse; and another woman said, "In Cantilever Shoes I feel as though I were flying."

It is because of the *flexible shank* and *natural lines* of the Cantilever Shoe that you will derive such comfort from it. And because of its graceful appearance and its harmony with this Spring's shoe styles you will see it worn wherever daytime costumes are worn. Fine workmanship, splendid materials and reasonable prices add to make the Cantilever desirable.

The graceful carriage and youthful walk of the Cantilever Woman are often admired. Her feet are free. She walks naturally, with a minimum of effort. Flexing with every step, Cantilever Shoes make her feel as though she wore the wings of Mercury.

Though you may not be conscious of it, there are few things that spoil a good disposition quicker than shoes that nag you. Nerve strain, leading to backache, headache and even to pains like those of rheumatism, may be caused by high heels and by shoes that bind and restrict the feet. Many writers on health and beauty subjects are now pointing out the importance of a woman's shoe in respect to her health, happiness and personal attractiveness.

You were given two marvelously constructed feet. At the nearest Cantilever Store, try on a pair of shoes suited to their needs. Keep your feet well and spare yourself the misery that has come to so many women. If wrongly designed shoes have already begun to injure your feet, a change to Cantilevers will help them. Weakened arches will be strengthened by proper exercise; your improved circulation will make you feel better and look better.



If none of the listed dealers is near you, write the manufacturers, Morse & Burt Co., 1 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn. N. Y., for a nearby dealer's address and for the Cantilever Booklet which tells some things you will be glad to know about your feet.

Cantilever Shoe

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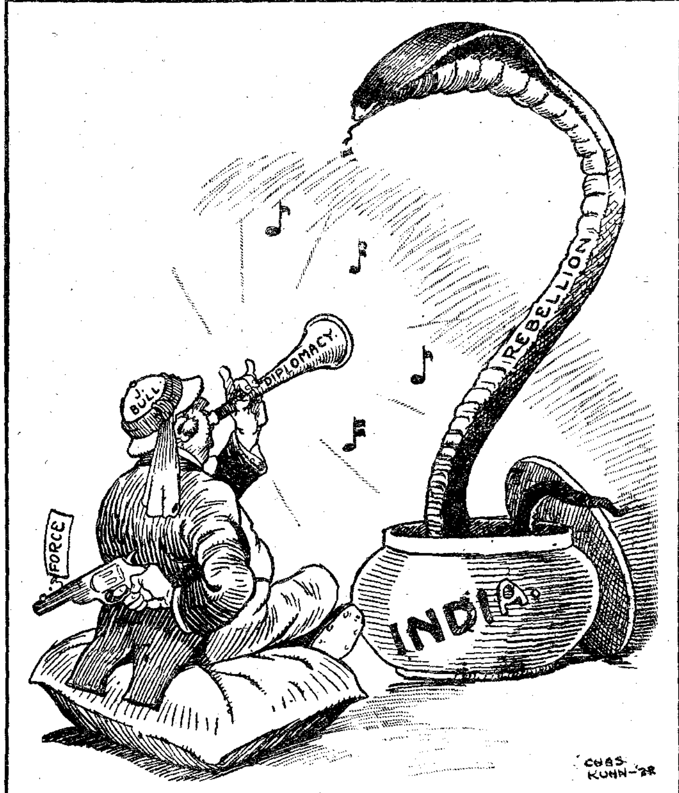
the ambition to found here a French empire. But he was not supported by his government, and in 1760 he was defeated by Clive. A year later Colonel Sir Eyre Coote won the decisive victory at Wandewash, and the French power was ended.

Following the great tragedy of the Black Hole of Calcutta, in which 123 persons perished, Suraj-ud-Dowlah, last of the Moguls, was conquered in the battle of Plassey, June 13, 1757, a date generally adopted as marking the beginning of the British Empire in the East. Warren Hastings secured the British footing and gave the country its first civil administration.

The modern history of India begins with Governor-General Lord William Bentinck, who, are we told, introduced humane and civilizing influences. According to the inscription on his statue at Calcutta from the pen of Macaulay, "He abolished cruel rites; he effaced humiliating distinctions; he gave liberty to the expression of public opinion; his constant study it was to elevate the intellectual and moral character of the nations committed to his charge." The chief of the customs prohibited by Lord Bentinck were *suttee*, the burning alive of a widow along with her husband's body; *thagi*, the strangling and robbery of travelers; female infanticide and human sacrifice. It was decided, too, that no native of India should suffer in any way because of his religious opinions, but that all should be absolutely equal before the law. The mutiny of 1857 sealed the fate of the East India Company, and a year later the government of the country passed to the British Crown. Twenty years later, through the diplomatic genius of Disraeli, Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India.



IF THE MUSIC FAILS.
—Kuhn in the Indianapolis *News*.

The empire now ruled by the Viceroy of India, Earl Reading, includes not only the great Indian peninsula stretching under the shadow of the Himalayas, from the valley of the Indus to that of the Brahmaputra, but also the broad regions watered by the Irrawaddy and the Salween. This vast area of nearly 1,700,000 square miles, a subcontinent in itself, exceeds that of all Europe outside of Russia; and possesses a population of approximately 300 million people of diverse breeds, tongues and creeds, which is the next largest population to that of China. From the northernmost corner of the Punjab to Cape Cormorin in the south its greatest length is about 1,830 miles, while its breadth eastward from Karachi, near the mouth of the Indus, to the easternmost point of Burma, is even greater. The whole length of the coast-line from Karachi to the southernmost point of Tennaserim is reckoned at nearly 4,000 miles, while the extent of land frontier is a thousand miles longer.

According to the census of 1911, writes L. J. Trotter in his "History of India" (Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge), British India, as apart from the tributary native states, contained an aggregate population of nearly 250 million souls, of whom about two-thirds live by husbandry alone. To this may be added probably 70 millions in all for the Native States. The 70 millions in the Native States are ruled by some 200 chiefs and princes, great and small, whose joint possessions cover an area of more than half a million square miles from Kashmir to Travancore. Of the whole Indian population about 217 millions are Hindus by religion, and several millions more are probably Hindus by race. The Mohammedans of all races, Aryan, Semitic and Mongol, may be reckoned, we are told, at 66 millions, most of whom profess the Sunni or Turkish form of Islamism. The aboriginal or prehistoric races, scattered everywhere among the hills and forests, are supposed to number about 10 millions. The Jains, an offshoot from Buddhism, number 1,248,000. The Parsis, descendants of Persian fire-worshipers, are a few in number, but fill a front place in the commercial life of Western India. Christians of all sects and races may be set down at nearly four millions. The languages and dialects used by all these peoples number 130, and exceed in variety those of all Europe.

Agriculture is India's chief support, and the preponderance of agriculture without any offset of industry to give the country greater purchasing power, is given as one of the chief reasons for the famines which, following failing harvests in time of drought, have so often stricken the land. In 1900 it was said that "there are 70 million continually hungry people in British India at the beginning of the 20th century." The population, writes Fred B. Fisher in "India's Silent Revolution" (Macmillan), had no reserve on which to fall back when the crops failed. However, the British Government "has administered famine relief on a colossal scale by providing work in building roads and digging canals. In July, 1900, relief was given daily to six and one-half million persons. That there has been no general famine since 1900 gives hope that the experts are finding out how to check them." Furthermore,

"India's poverty and her ill-adjusted economic organization should not necessarily be interpreted as an indictment of the British Government in India. Some elements of the situation could have been avoided by a more liberal and more generous statesmanship. It is scarcely fair, however, to demand of British statesmen of the 18th and 19th centuries a perfection still far beyond our 20th century grasp. The modern social consciousness will produce new economic policies. On the other side of the slate, the British administrators of India have splendid achievements to their credit. They have built 30,000 miles of railroad. They have put nearly 17 million acres of land under irrigation. They have given India the beginning of an educational system. They have made headway against India's two most colossal and overwhelming problems, famine and plague. Gradually they are introducing all the complex and labor-saving machinery of modern life—cold storage transport of food and fruit, grain elevators, scientific methods of agriculture, modern sanitation in the cities, cooperative banks and credit societies. Trade conditions since the war are hopeful. Her total export trade for 1915–16 was $775,000,000, an advance of 21 per cent. over the previous year, while the gap between her exports and imports amounted to $295,000,000 as compared with $200,000,000 for the previous year. Mostly subtly pervasive of all, the standard of living in the cities is rising. Indians in industry are spending more money on themselves. They are wearing more clothes and of better quality. They are putting on shoes, and carrying umbrellas to protect them against the burning Indian sun."

But in rural India, where 97 per cent. of the population live, mud walls a foot thick, grass-thatched roof and dirt floor form the home of the people. In the south, says the writer, the tiny huts nestle in luxuriant exotic greenness, and dense palm groves shadow the wet rice fields. Farther north, on the scorched plains of the Punjab, the sun-baked mud cabins stand out stark and brown in desolate fields. There are no attempts at decoration in ordinary village homes; no rugs, embroideries, pictures; most Indians being too poor. The well-to-do ryot (husbandman), the zamindar (landowner), each is distinguished by his brass bowls and cooking utensils, instead of earthenware, and by the value of the gold and silver bracelets, anklets, and nose rings of his women-folk. Among the very poor of the lower castes and outcastes it is customary to share this one room with whatever cattle, goats, and chickens the family are lucky enough to own.

Important as representing one of the oldest civilizations recorded in history, India bears title to respect also as the Motherland of religion. It gave birth to the greatest ethnic religion the world has seen—Hinduism, and it is also the birthplace of one of the three great missionary religions of the world—Buddhism. These two religions, says Dr. John P. Jones, in "India, Its Life and Thought" (Macmillan) "count among their followers more than a third of the human race, and are, in some respects, as vigorous now as at any time in their history. It is the foster-mother of Mohammedanism and counts among her

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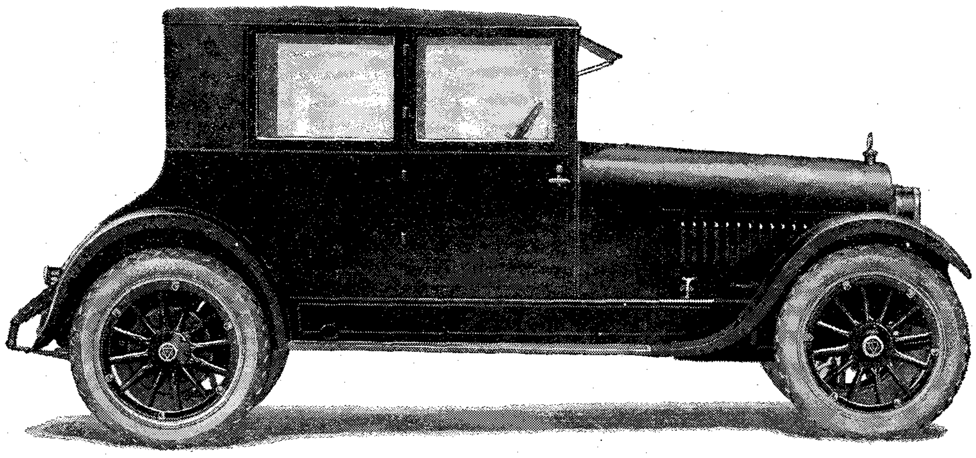

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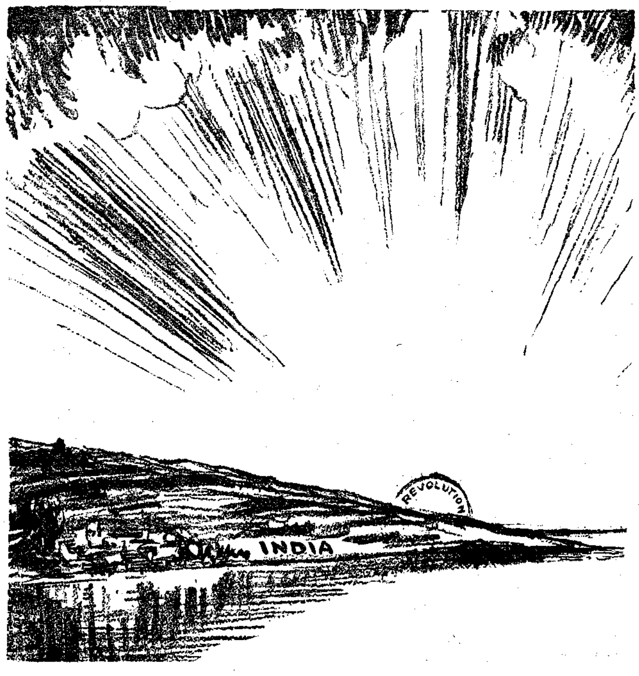
sons and daughters more of the followers of the Prophet of Mecca than are found in any other land. It has also been the asylum of many followers of the Nazarene for at least sixteen centuries; many even claim that Christianity has found a home here since apostolic days." Jainism and Buddhism were born of Hinduism in the sixth century before Christ. Islam and Zoroastrianism arrived in the eighth century of our era. Judaism and Christianity arrived at early dates in the Christian era not yet ascertained, and the shoots they planted still survive. Catholic missions began their work in 1500; Protestant, in 1706.

Out of Hinduism grew the caste system, which to-day permeates the whole social and religious life of India. No other people in the history of the world, says Dr. Jones, have erected a social structure comparable to this of India. The Hindu community is divided into four "water-tight compartments," writes Fred B. Fisher in "India's Silent Revolution" (Macmillan)—four castes which in orthodox circles maintain the most rigid social barriers against each other. "There is no intermarriage, interdining, or personal relationship between them. A low-caste person may not be a personal servant in the house of a higher caste, because his touch would contaminate the latter. In southern India, where caste has been most strictly enforced, even the shadow of a lower caste man defiles, and there is a graduated scale of distances which the lower castes must observe. The Kammalan group—masons, blacksmiths, carpenters, and leather workers—pollute at 24 feet, toddy-drawers at 30 feet, pulayan or Cheruman cultivators at 48 feet, and Pariahs—beef-eaters—at 64 feet." Men have frequently died, we are told, rather than accept food from a lower caste in time of famine. According to the census of 1901 there were 2,378 main castes, and the subcastes and divisions under these are innumerable. Lower than the Sudra, lowest of the main castes, "in a lowest deep of their own," live a submerged mass of fifty-three million outcastes, or Untouchables, one-sixth of the entire population of India. To them is prohibited the use of public roads, bridges, ferries, temples, and residence inside the village community. Their children may not attend the public school. Not only does their touch defile, we are told, but they pollute everything they use, so that they are not allowed even to draw water from the village well. They live in a degree of poverty that surpasses any western imagining. They have little or no furniture in their one-room hovels; "many of them do not even have straw mats or rags on which to sleep, but when the nights are cold they snuggle up against the sides of the bullock or cow, with which they share their home." However, a slow reform in regard to the Pariahs is on the way. It is said to be a curious fact that after outcastes have been baptized, Hindus themselves cease to regard them as Untouchables, and they are received on the same footing as those who became Christians from within the castes. The Gaekwar of Baroda has undertaken many reforms, while in the eye of the British law, which does not recognize this social usage, all castes are equal. The "depress classes" themselves are working energetically to remove the social ban against them, and are now, we are told, in the throes of a silent revolution to have it disregarded altogether.



THE SUN THAT NEVER SETS ON THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

—Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch*.

While India's social evolution progresses, the country is in the midst of a political upheaval which Premier Lloyd George has said is a matter of "grave concern," tho no "cause for panic." The causes of all this tumult were laid by Premier Lloyd George in a recent address before the House of Commons to the inoculation of the East with Western ideas, race consciousness, the defeat of Turkey in the World War, with its religious reaction on the Moslems; and to the economic conditions produced by the war. Inoculating the East with Western ideas of democracy, he said, was like "putting new wine into old bottles. They burst. The wine ran out and intoxication spread over the East." He declared that "nothing can be gained by unjust concessions to fear. . . . We accepted a great trust as a people when we occupied India. We invested ourselves with that trust to the exclusion of all others. We can not divest ourselves of this trust without shame and dishonor. There is nothing left between India and confusion except British rule." It is peculiar that the agitation began assuming its most serious proportions almost at the hour when the great experiment of investing India with an extension of home rule was undertaken. The home rule scheme, we are told, in the London *Times*, establishes effective provincial autonomy and liberates India from the dead-weight of a centralized administration over 319 millions of people. It gives very large departments—education, public health, forests, excise—in these provinces to Indian Ministers directly responsible to their constituents. It establishes elected majorities in the Provincial Councils, the All-India legislative assembly, and in the Upper House, or Council of State. "It is true that large powers are reserved to the Governor-General and Governors; that important heads of expenditure are theoretically immune from interference. But these exceptional powers and reservations, which exist in all constitutions, not least in that of the United States, do not alter the cardinal fact that in future the administration of India must be carried on in accordance with the desires of the representatives of India, elected on a considerable and direct franchise." Political power, we are told, has moved from Whitehall to Delhi; the services are being rapidly Indianized, with the idea of preparing India for full self-government.

That rapid strides toward swaraj are being made under the British régime is also the conclusion of the Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, an Indian, who declares in the London *Times* that the inauguration of the recent reforms marks an epoch in India's history. After speaking of the "happy augury" of diarchy (dual form of government in which the Indians share), he remarks of India's advance that—

"Her representatives participated in the deliberation of the Imperial War Conference on a footing of absolute equality with the Prime Ministers of Dominions. They signed the Treaty of Versailles whereby India became a member of the League of Nations. In the Assembly she has the same vote as the British Empire, and it is not at the command of the British Empire, but is hers, to be exercised at will, and in her interests.

"Even more significant was the position attained by her at the last Imperial Conference in London. In the plenary meetings she had, curiously enough, three representatives who could all speak, instead of the one that every other dominion has.

"As regards the self-governing Dominions, the equality of India with these is completely established. She is free to treat with them as equals; to establish full reciprocity of relationship in every respect."

One of the most marked causes of the unrest and discontent, held by several writers to be largely racial in its origin, is said to be Japan's victory over Russia. It is hard, we are told, for the West to realize how much that event stirred the imagination and quickened the ambition of all the people of the East, who regarded the Russo-Japanese War as the great conflict of the East and the West. Japan and its people are said to have been immensely popular in India since their recent victory, and Hindus, we are told, believe that the peace perfected at Portsmouth was the harbinger of a new era of liberty and independence for all the East. It is not surprizing, writes Fred B. Fisher in "India's Silent Revolution" (Macmillan), "that the dark-skinned races, rebelling against the subtle sense of superiority which the white race feels and shows, should look forward to the turning of the tables."

But Britain has lighted a beacon in India, declares Sir Valentine Chirol in "India, Old and New" (Macmillan), which, "if she keep it burning, will show to both the way of escape from a more disastrous conflict than that from which the West has emerged battered and bleeding—a conflict not between nations but between races."

LINCOLN

MOTOR CARS

Lincoln Motor Cars are produced by one of the largest, most scientifically equipped, and financially one of the strongest institutions in the industry

The true value of a motor car is determined not alone by the character of the car itself and its ability to outperform all rivals.

True, these are much-to-be desired qualities, but it is possible to realize their highest worth only when they are stayed by an institution that is founded upon worthy principles and inspired by lofty ideals.

These qualities must have behind them an institution founded upon principles so sound that, because of the eternal rightness of right, they must rise above interests that are selfish, and must triumph over influences that would lend themselves to destruction.

In the purchase of a LINCOLN, not only does the possessor acquire a car which the world is rapidly coming to accept as the finest and most efficient motoring mechanism extant, but a car which also has behind it one of the most substantial institutions in the industry.

The strength of that institution is expressed in tangible and unhampered assets running well up into the millions, and with resources of many millions more.

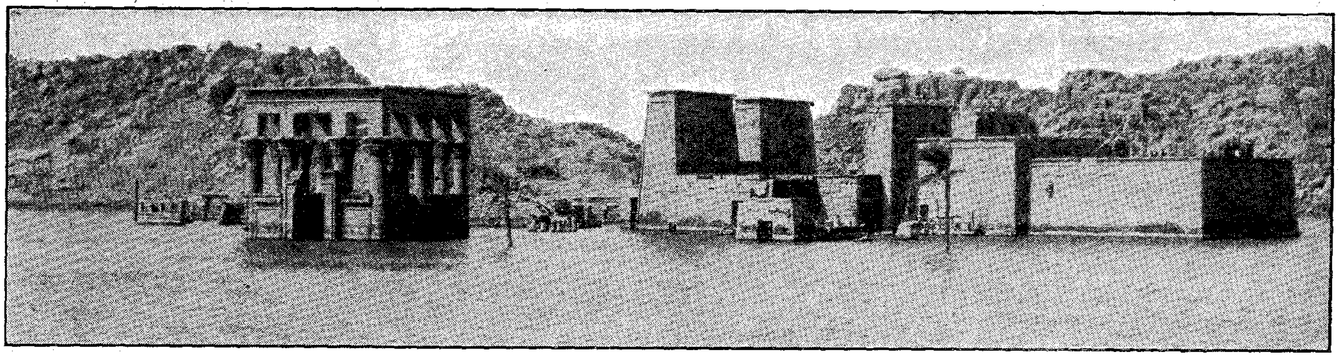
It is expressed in a wealth of the finest manufacturing equipment ever conceived by man.

And it is expressed in further assets which cannot be measured in dollars—a great good-will; an organization whose guiding spirits are the same that have developed the LINCOLN MOTOR CAR to its present high estate, and whose personnel is endowed with the ambition, the determination, and the ability to carry the LINCOLN onward to ever-increasing greatness.

"If a Leader Truly Leads, he Remains the Leader. That which Deserves to Live, Lives"

LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY DETROIT, MICHIGAN

LELAND-BUILT



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THE NEW SUBMERGING THE OLD IN EGYPT.

Temples of ancient Philæ partly covered by water from the Assuan dam.

EGYPT UNDER THE BRITISH RÉGIME

THE PYRAMIDS are not as monumental as the Suez Canal, nor are the ruins of Luxor as impressive as the realities of Assuan. So coupling past and present in the fascination of Egypt, Prof. Herbert Adams Gibbons reminds us in his book on "The New Map of Africa" (Century Company) that the valley of the Nile is no less important to the world today than it was forty or sixty centuries ago. He pictures Britain's master hand in steering the Egyptian ship of state off many rocks by the compass of "facts rather than theories," and cites Lord Cromer's twenty-five years of economic development as "a miraculous achievement from a material point of view." What one finds in, under, or over Egypt depends, naturally, upon the point of view.

"Consider," says a live-wire Canadian Trade Commissioner in his official report for 1921, "that there are at a moderate estimate, 4,000,000 families in Egypt who live in mud huts where such a thing as a glass window is unknown. Educate the Egyptian peasant, the fellaheen, to a fancy for windows, reckon four panes of glass to each of them, and there is a considerable profit awaiting those who supply the 16,000,000 panes of glass. Or again take boots; create the fashion for wearing them among the great mass of the barefooted, and a fortune is to be made. Egypt, in fact, is full of such potentialities for the exporter with imagination and practical ability." "The population of Egypt now numbers 13,000,000," we read in "The New World" (Isaiah Bowman, World Book Company). "The people are mostly farmers living on the Delta and on narrow strips of fertile soil on either side of the life-giving Nile. There is a well-educated and wealthy class in the towns eager to secure political control, tho a limited number see and acknowledge the benefits of British supervision, and work with British officials in maintaining order."

Rudyard Kipling reminds us that "going up the Nile is like running the gantlet before eternity." ("Letters of Travel," Doubleday, Page.) "Till one has seen it," he writes, "one does not realize the amazing thinness of that little damp trickle of life that steals along undefeated through the jaws of established death. A rifle-shot would cover the widest limits of cultivation, a bow-shot would reach the narrower. Once beyond them, a man may carry his next drink with him till he reaches Cape Blanco on the west (where he may signal for one from a passing Union Castle boat) or the Karachi Club on the east. Say four thousand dry miles to the left hand, and three thousand to the right. The weight of the Desert is on one every day and every hour." Control of the Lower Nile by a marvelous system of irrigation—the Delta Barrage and immense dams at Assiut, Esneh and Assuan—must be supplemented by control of Upper Nile irrigation projects in the Sudan 2,000 miles from the sea, explains "Ex-Attaché" in the Washington *Post*, because the whole continent of Africa has to keep up the never-ending fight for life against the Sahara. Each year the scorching sands of the desert spread farther south toward Morocco, westward across Lake Chad, eastward across the Nile to Abyssinia. Africa is studded with the ruins of mighty pre-Moslem cities and once prosperous centers of trade, industry, science and art, that have been swallowed up by the sands. We read:

> "What Great Britain has been doing for the last forty years in Lower Egypt, in the way of trebling the fertile area, and in hurling back the advance of the sand, by means of the most elaborate and carefully devised systems or irrigation, requiring constant care and attention, such as the native Egyptians and their Turkish aristocracy are neither able nor willing to give, she is now doing along the banks of the Upper Nile, and in those vast tracts of territory extending westward from the mountains of Abyssinia, across the Blue and White Nile, clear across to the Atlantic coast, assured of the good-will, in so far as practicable, the cooperation of France, of Italy, and of Belgium."

Europeans and Americans flock to Egypt in winter shoals. To some the modern developments in ports and cities like the dominating triangle of the Nile Delta, marked by Alexandria (pop. 444,617), Cairo (790,939), and Port Said (91,090), and the strategic importance of the Suez Canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea, are most striking. Some, among sphinxes, pyramids, and ruins of civilization dating back at least to 3,000 B. C., seek to experience "The Spell of Egypt" rhapsodized by such a writer as Robert Hichens. Forty miles southwest of Cairo in the Libyan Desert is the Fayum, a sunken oasis where one of many exploring expeditions in Egypt unearthed papyri identifying New Testament Greek with the language of Egyptian "common people" in the first century of the Christian era ("The New Archeological Discoveries," Cobern, Funk and Wagnalls Company). The type of mind which visualizes the reach of the Suez Canal trade route to India and farther east will see in imagination the last link of railway development completed from Cairo to Cape Town, realizing something of the dream of Cecil Rhodes as lines stretch the whole length of Africa through British territory, thanks to the war that ousted Germany.

Occidental and Oriental strains of civilization focus, not to say blend, at Cairo, still a great capital of Islam. "Cairo strikes one as unventilated and unsterilized, even when the sun and wind are scouring it together," writes Kipling. It is the residence of the Khedive (Sultan) and the seat of the administration of Egypt, normally carried on by Egyptian Ministers subject to the Sultan's ruling—and British organization, we may say. The Mosque and University of El-Azhar, styled "the oldest university in the world," is the center of Koranic learning for Moslems from all parts of the Mohammedan world. It has nearly 10,000 students of Islam and supervises some 5,500 more at Mosque schools in other Egyptian towns and cities. "No student is admitted, who, besides reading and writing sufficiently to study the text-books, can not recite half the Koran," points out Sir Valentine Chirol ("The Egyptian Problem," Macmillan Company). The whole course centers upon the maintenance of the *Sheria* (Mohammedan Sacred Law), according to this authority, who considers El-Azhar a dominant rallying point for Mohammedan Nationalist sentiment, because it molds the character and outlook of more young Egyptians than all the primary schools and colleges modeled on western lines.

Many Egyptian women took part in the turbulent nationalist street demonstrations of 1919, those of the respectable classes veiled and cloaked. Women acted as pickets when Government

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We know we can show you how to increase the efficiency of your catalogs, booklets, folders, hangers, maps, etc.

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—altogether an organization of trained workers prepared at all times to meet your printing needs.

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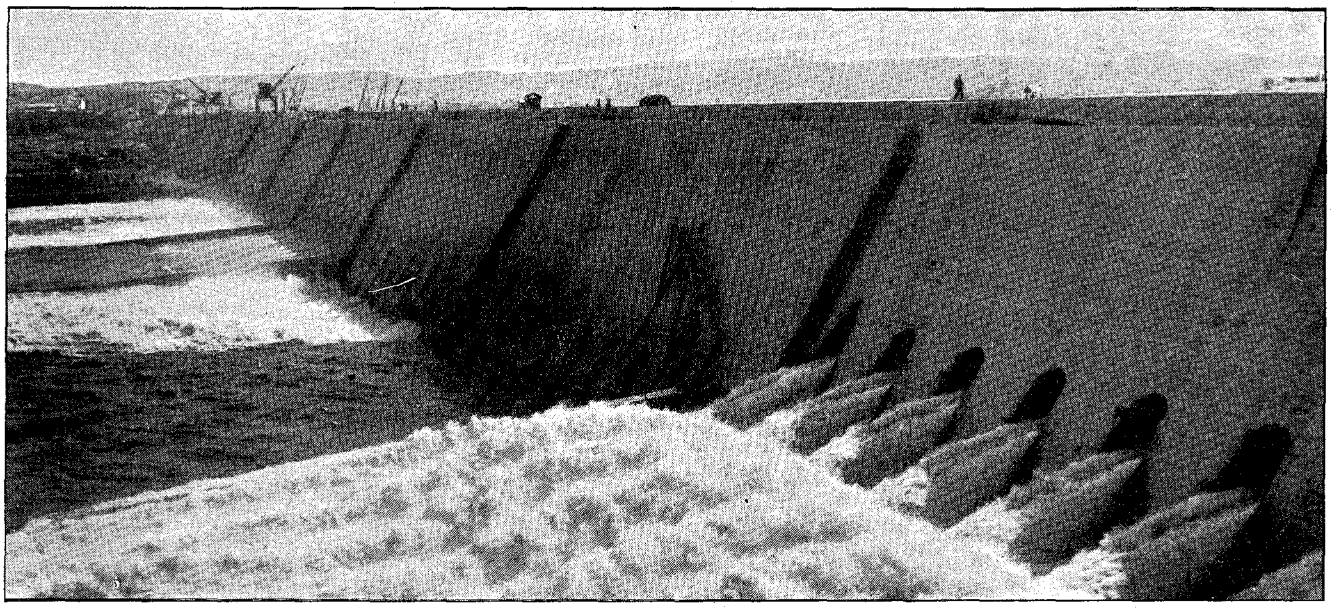

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THE ANCIENT WORKS OF THE PHARAOHS OUTDONE: THE ASSUAN DAM.

"The pyramids are not as monumental as the Suez Canal, nor are the ruins of Luxor as impressive as the realities of Assuan."

officials went on strike, flocked to hear propagandist orators, followed coffins of rioters with lamentations, and shouted "Down with the English!" Such a break with social custom regarding seclusion of women, according to Chirol, reveals a new and very potent ferment which is likely to affect social life more deeply than political life. He remarks that polygamy in Egypt is rare and that the influence of women from behind the sheltered walls of the harem is apt to be often underrated. Moreover, among the better classes many give their daughters a semi-European education, and the influence of the feminist ferment in the Constantinople revolution of 1908 tended to dispel unquestioning reverence for old traditions. Of course the fellaheen womenkind, young and old, habitually go out and share work in the fields, often trailing heavily burdened behind a husband riding at ease on a donkey. During recent more prosperous days, however, no small number of wives in villages became the lenders of money to their husbands, in considerable quantities. "The profits at least remain in the family instead of going into the pockets of Greek and Coptic usurers, and the woman's hold upon her husband is substantially strengthened—a very important consideration in a country where, according to Mohammedan custom, he can divorce her by a mere word." Illiteracy among women of Egypt is still appalling, we are told. Not one per cent. yet know how to read or write. But the movement in favor of female education has begun to spread down to the humbler classes, and the old prejudice against it is dying out.

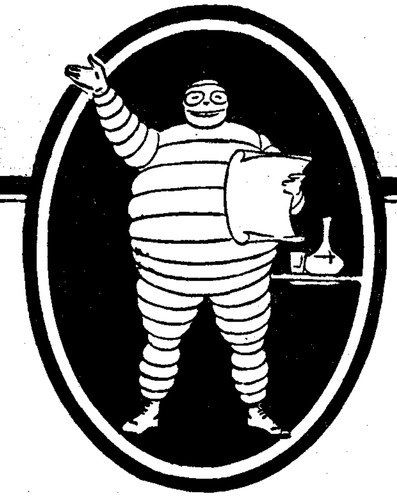
During forty years of the British occupation the population has grown from six and a half millions to about thirteen millions, in spite of epidemics, grossly unsanitary conditions, and an infant mortality of one-third of the children born. Latest census figures, 1917, are: 11,658,148 Moslems; 854,773 Orthodox; 59,581 Jews. Christians: 47,481 Protestants; 107,687 Roman Catholics; 14,416 other Christians; 8,827 others. Thus Moslems form almost 91½ per cent. of the population; Christians a little more than 8 per cent.; Jews 4.7 per cent. Besides the two big cities, Cairo and Alexandria, and Port Said of the 90,000 class, there are only fifteen cities of over 20,000. But within the area of cultivable land the density of population is reported to reach 939 persons to the square mile, compared to 589 persons in pre-war Belgium, the most densely populated country in Europe. This is the land of the fellaheen, of whom a Sultan of Egypt said: "Remember that we have three great assets, the Nile, the Egyptian sun, and above all the peasants who till our fertile soil. You will not find a race of men more accessible to progress, better tempered or harder working." These natives comprise nine-tenths of the Egyptian population, producers of Egypt's wealth almost entirely derived from agriculture. They farm small holdings as intensively and successfully as the Chinese; there are about a million and a half small proprietors of holdings under ten acres, but larger holdings of foreigners and rack-renting by a wealthy absentee land-owning class breed troubles, and it is estimated that less than one-tenth of the native population own any land whatsoever. Age-long abuses of the corvée or forced labor, cruelties and unlimited exaction by the Ottoman tax-gatherer, have been done away with under British Occupation. "The fellah has, on the whole, prospered exceedingly," says Chirol, "but prosperity has only very superficially affected his outlook on life." He remains abyssmally ignorant, with no interests outside his village, and the price of land and its produce.

Unvarnished details of present-day conditions reported by the Canadian Trade Commissioner, quoted at the beginning of this article ("Trading with Egypt," Clarke, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa) we find interesting. To brief a few:

Fellaheen houses are not of paramount importance, owing to climate—mostly four low walls formed of crude bricks and Nile mud, roof thatched with durra straw, the interior furnished chiefly with a few mats, baskets made of matting, a copper kettle, and a few earthenware and wooden dishes. The fellaheen diet is of maize, wheat or sorghum flour bread, broad beans, onion sauces with vegetable oils, herbs, milk of sheep, goats or buffaloes, fruit and vegetables, fish or meat only during the three-day yearly feast of Biram. When not working in fields, fellaheen clothes are principally an indigo dyed cotton shirt, a pair of cotton trousers, a woolen cloak, and skull-cap. Shekhs, well-to-do peasants, profiting considerably from war prices for cotton, live on a little better scale. Industrious tho he may be in season, the peasant tends to fall back on Mohammedan fatalism and trust that Allah will bring his wishes to pass. It is the upper and middle classes who furnish the present-day opportunity for export trade.

Egypt grows chiefly cotton, a distinct and superior grade. No country can equal its yield of 450 pounds of lint-cotton per acre. £30,000,000 worth have been produced in a year from less than 2,000,000 acres ("The World's Cotton Crop," by Todd, A & C Black), which incidentally produce other crops sufficient to cover all costs of production, giving a surplus of £20 an acre. Irrigation does it. But rising land prices increase tenantry. A cotton crisis follows speculation at war prices. Production is curtailed. The fellaheen are pinched and take to the Nationalist propaganda of blaming on it the Protectorate. High cost of living for various classes of people is hardly offset by realizing that Cairo was connected with the Palestine system of railways by a swing bridge over the Suez Canal at Kantara during the war. Financial and economic trouble runs all along the line from Egyptian producer to the cotton-mills of Lancashire, England, involving Government politics at both ends of the line.

Early in the war Great Britain proclaimed a protectorate in order to cut off Turkey completely from Egypt and defend the Suez Canal link of the Empire. Out of the war comes a militant revival of the "nationalist movement" crying "Egypt for the Egyptians" and "Down with the Protectorate." General Allenby, appointed High Commissioner to Egypt, handled the situation under martial law. Government negotiations with extremists and moderates deadlock over treaty proposals. To some Britishers how to continue to control Egyptians for the good of their country and the world as well appears to present a political problem more difficult than the engineering problem of controlling flood-waters of the Nile for irrigation purposes.



The Michelin Tire Man has appeared in Michelin advertising for many years, but strange to say he has no really suitable name!

$1000.⁰⁰ *in cash*

and 65 other Prizes for naming the

MICHELIN TIRE MAN

THE Michelin Tire Co. will award $1,000 in cash and 65 other prizes for the best names suggested for the Michelin tire man, each name to be accompanied by a slogan of not more than ten words suitable for use in Michelin advertising. For example:—*"Old Rubber Ribs—Father of them all."* The first prize will be $1,000 in cash. All prizes will be paid even though none of the suggestions are considered suitable. In the event of a tie for any prize the full prize will be paid to each tieing contestant.

All suggestions must be mailed on or before March 25, 1922. Prizes will be awarded and winners notified as soon thereafter as possible.

Preference will be given to names that are short and to the point, suggesting, if possible, the products of the House of Michelin.

The Following Facts Should be Considered:

1. Michelin is the oldest pneumatic tire maker, having introduced the first pneumatic automobile tire away back in 1895.
2. Many of the most important developments in the tire world are Michelin inventions. Notable examples are the first non-skid tire, the original demountable rim and the ring-shaped tube.
3. Michelin Tires enjoy the widest distribution. They are made in extensive factories in France, Italy, England and in the United States, and are recognized all over the world for their superior quality.

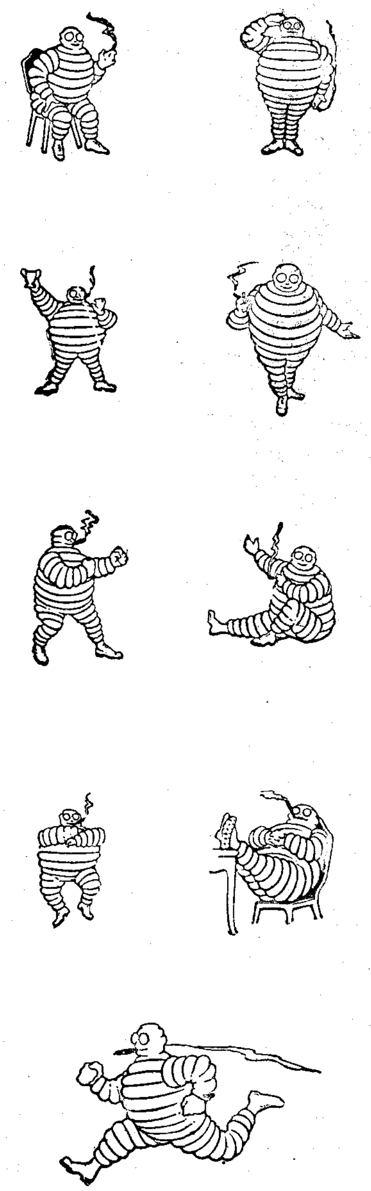
The Rules Governing This Contest:

A. Anyone may compete except Michelin employees here or abroad.

B. No special form is required to participate in this contest.

C. Those who call on Michelin Dealers or write to the Michelin Tire Company in any of the cities listed below will receive circulars giving many interesting facts about the Michelin tire man helpful in suggesting names and slogans.

D. The contest will close on March 25, 1922. All answers postmarked after that date will be disregarded.



The Michelin Tire Man is used in a great many different attitudes of which the above are only a few.

All names submitted in this contest must be mailed to the Michelin Tire Company, Milltown, New Jersey, on or before March 25, 1922.

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Memphis, Tenn.
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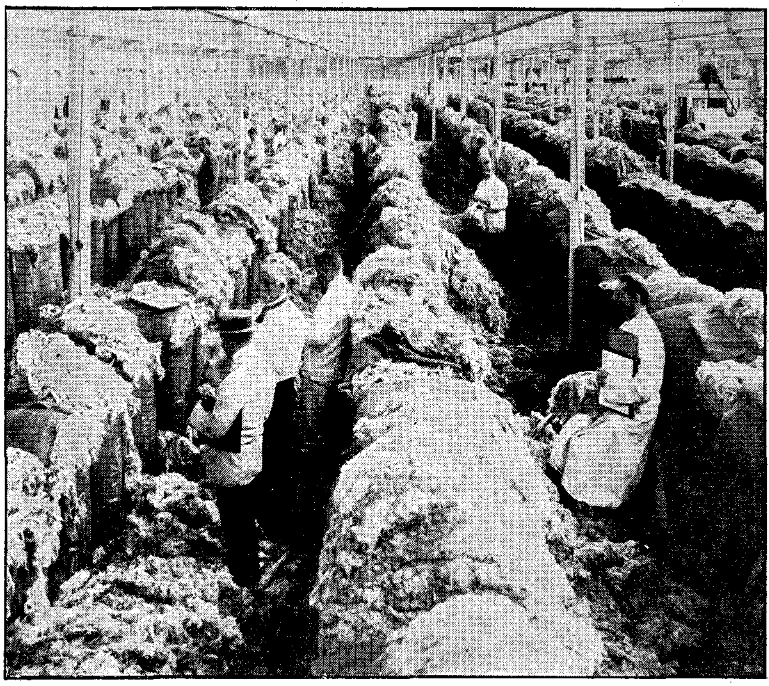
New Orleans, La.
New York City
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Omaha, Nebr.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Portland, Ore.
Salt Lake City, Utah
San Antonio, Texas
St. Louis, Mo.
San Francisco, Cal.
Seattle, Wash.
Syracuse, N. Y.

This is the only time this advertisement will appear in this publication. Contest closes March 25th Act now!

AUSTRALIA, THE REAL LAND OF THE GOLDEN FLEECE

AUSTRALIA, THE OLDEST OF THE CONTINENTS geologically, is the newest in civilization; on January 26 this "Commonwealth and Continent in one" was 134 years old. Larger than the United States, and three-quarters as large as all Europe, Australia's population is now more than 5,000,000, according to the "Australian Year Book," or more than that of the United States when it became an independent nation. Dominating the Pacific, as B. R. Wise writes in "The Commonwealth of Australia" (Little, Brown and Co., Boston), "she is the only outlying frontier of England toward the Far East." Ninety-seven per cent. of her people are of pure British descent, and in mere wealth and productive power, Mr. Wise tells us, these 5,000,000 excel every other civilized community in proportion to population.



THE "GOLDEN FLEECE" BEING SAMPLED

By foreign buyers in a warehouse at Sydney. Australia had in 1918 some 87,000,000 sheep, or sixteen per cent. of all the sheep in the world.

Once the Continent had its Himalayas, but through countless ages these mountains have suffered erosion until now the highest peak is only a little over 7,000 feet above sea level. Once entirely covered by ice, Australia has now many hot springs, some of which produce more than 40,000 gallons a day, says the New York *American*. Unlike the United States, which has only one Great Salt Lake, Australia has several, one of which is so deep that the bottom has never yet been found.

The term Australia includes the six states of New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia (including the northern territory), Western Australia, Queensland, and the adjacent island of Tasmania. The Commonwealth's total area is 2,974,581 square miles. Australia has long occupied a leading position among the sheep-raising countries of the world; in 1918 she owned 16 per cent. of the world's sheep, and in the five years preceding 1919 the value of the wool exported was £145,163,230. Her average yield of wheat for ten years up to that time, according to the "Australian Year Book," was approximately 100,000,000 bushels per year; in the year 1915-16 180,000,000 bushels were raised.

With three distinct kinds of country—the forest land of the coastal rim, the upland plains, and the central basin or desert—Australia naturally has a great variety of climate. According to Mr. Wise, the Australian climate is not severe; outdoor work can be carried on all the year round. Moreover, the Continent is less subject to extremes of weather than are regions of similar area in other parts of the globe. As we read in "The Oxford Survey of the British Empire" (Oxford University Press), one-quarter of Australia's total area receives a rainfall of at least twenty inches, which is said to be sufficient for agricultural purposes.

Seven out of every twenty-five Australian grown-ups own property, Mr. Wise tells us in "The Commonwealth of Australia." According to an estimate, the country stands second in respect to the private wealth of its citizens; only the United Kingdom ranks above her. Moreover, illiteracy among her people is almost unknown. In 1902 women were granted the right to vote, and as far back as 1895 land and income taxes were introduced. Excepting under special circumstances, children under a certain age may not be employed in factories. The minimum age in all the States is 14, with the exception of South Australia, where it is 13 years, and in Victoria where the minimum for females is 15 years. In 1918 there were in the commonwealth more than nine thousand schools, twenty-five thousand teachers, and 779,687 pupils enrolled.

Australia has been and is a laboratory of political experiments. In no country in the world, we are told, is political power more widely diffused, or more daring use made of government action as an instrument of social development. Every man and woman in Australia has a vote. The Governor-General is appointed by the King of England, and is responsible for the maintenance of the Australian Constitution and of the laws of the Australian Parliament. As Mr. Wise explains, "he acts with the advice of the Federal Executive Council—that is, he is the constitutional head of a responsible government on the English model."

The Senate consists of six Senators, directly chosen for a term of six years by the people of each state, or thirty-six in all. We read on in the "Commonwealth of Australia":

> "The House of Representatives is chosen directly by the people of the Commonwealth, voting on a population basis in electorates defined by the respective State Parliaments on a uniform adult suffrage. Five members at least must be chosen from each original State, and the total number of Representatives is as nearly as practicable seventy-two, or twice the number of the Senators.
>
> "Personal corruption is almost unknown. Such improper influencing of votes as does occur takes the form (not altogether unknown in England), of spending public money in the Member's constituency. On the whole, the standard of the Australian Parliaments is high. A man can not pose in Australian public life. Owing to the smallness of the community and the narrow circle in which he lives, he is speedily found out. A man can not get into office upon the credit of qualities which he does not possess; for his strength and weakness are known to every one."

The Government controls the postal, telegraph and telephone services in Australia, the separate State Departments having been amalgamated and taken over by the Commonwealth in 1901. In 1918, it may be remarked here, the profits of the Postal Department were £237,421; telegraph, £28,116; telephone, £121,845. The Commonwealth Parliament is unfettered in the imposition of taxation. In 1918 Australia had her income tax, her entertainments tax, her war-time profits tax, her war postage tax, and her Commonwealth land tax. All the Australian States have established systems under which financial aid is rendered to agriculturists by the Government. In Victoria what are termed agricultural high schools have been established to form a link between the rural school and the agricultural college. These colleges and experimental farms have been established in most of the states with a view to promoting agriculture. In addition each state has its University.

Like the United States and every other nation, Australia also

The Meilicke Way

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Compact Convenient Loose-leaf, linen-lined, hinged cards, extra-durable, arranged in ascending ranks, amber celluloid index tabs, all plainly visible. Leaves locked to substantial metal base with cushioned feet. Letters are clipped or pasted to cards.

Touch a tab and the card drops, the desired letter appearing in *perfect reading position*. Tab numbers correspond with those in index. Headings altered in a moment's time.

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A Dictaform (any size you want) is yours ***absolutely free*** **for a period of 10 days. Not a cent in advance and no obligation to buy. Study the Dictaform in your own office and decide on merits only.**

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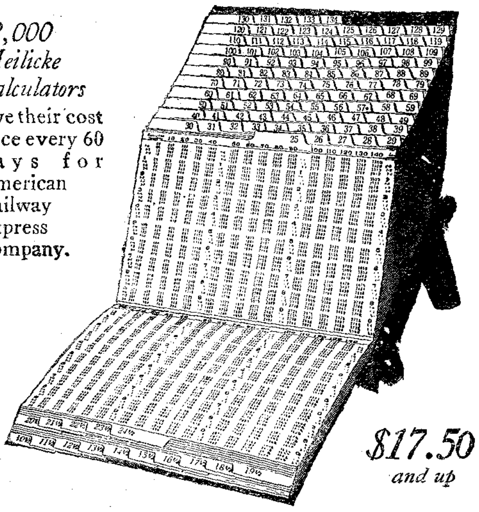

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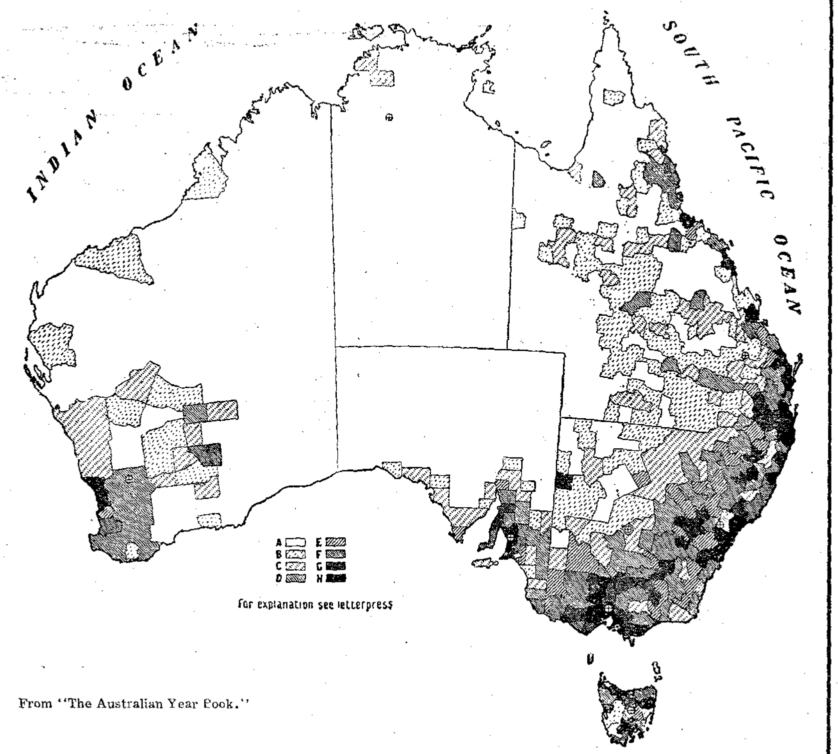
has her political problems. In 1878 there was passed a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. This, it is said, was the beginning of what is now Australia's policy of "Australia for the White Man." The "White Australia" policy, declares the London *Times*, "is the one unalterable ideal of Australians. It has been affirmed by their Prime Ministers, approved by their Parliaments, endorsed by their people." This policy, however, was exposed to a severe strain in 1901, when Australia prohibited the further importation of Kanaka labor for sugar plantations, and provided for the gradual deportation of those already in Australia. In the *Quarterly Review* (London) of last July, we find an attempt to clear up misconceptions of the Australian creed:

> "About no national claim—not even the 'sea-power' of Britain or the 'Monroe Doctrine' of the United States—has more nonsense been written by its enemies or more vagueness displayed by its friends. And yet it is based on the simplest principles of nationhood and might be expected to appeal to the most pacific of thinkers. The mere request for leave to live according to your own ideas in your own country, and to choose your mates from your own stock, would not at first sight appear particularly aggressive or obnoxious. And this, it must be remembered, is the whole purport of the 'White Australia' doctrine."


INDIAN OCEAN
SOUTH PACIFIC OCEAN
A ▭ B ▨ C ▨ D ▨ E ▨ F ▨ G ▨ H ■
For explanation see letterpress

From "The Australian Year Book."

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION OF AUSTRALIA.

A—Less than 1 inhabitant in 16 square miles.
B—From 1 inhabitant in 16 square miles to less than 1 in 4 square miles.
C—From 1 inhabitant in 4 square miles to less than 1 in 1 square mile.
D—From 1 inhabitant in 1 square mile to less than 2 in 1 square mile.
E—From 2 inhabitants in 1 square mile to less than 4 in 1 square mile.
F—From 4 inhabitants in 1 square mile to less than 8 in 1 square mile.
G—From 8 inhabitants in 1 square mile to less than 16 in 1 square mile.
H—16 inhabitants and upward in 1 square mile.

Immigration into Australia before the war averaged 144,000 per year; in 1919 223,736 persons were admitted to the Commonwealth. That Australia has much to offer the immigrant is generally agreed. According to Mr. Wise, "no man who has to work for his living, whatever his position in life, works anywhere under pleasanter conditions than in an Australian city." Tenement houses, he tells us, are unknown in Australia, where even the poorest family has its separate home. Besides, declares Mr. Wise, "Australia possesses to-day an area of virgin territory suitable for agriculture greater in extent than that which is claimed for the United States or the Dominion of Canada." Australia has never yet suffered from a general drought, he avers, despite the general opinion to the contrary. As we read in "The Commonwealth of Australia"—

> "No area of equal dimensions contains so much wealth or in greater variety. The soil produces in abundance; all animals improve there and produce a better stock; it is the greatest gold-producing country in the world; silver, copper, tin, and other minerals are found there; its coal supply is inexhaustible, and it has considerable deposits of iron."

The wheat belt, with a width varying from 50 to 200 miles, runs irregularly through all the states of the mainland, from northern Queensland to the central coastal lands of Western Australia.

As to other products of the soil: In 1918, according to the "Year Book," Australia's average yield of Indian corn was 24.10 bushels per acre, which was higher than that of the United States. Cattle of all kinds at that time numbered 12,738,852, of which 1,902,036 were dairy cows. In 1918 Australia produced 66,171,428 pounds of bacon and ham, and 377,283,079 pounds of frozen mutton and lamb were exported from the country between 1914 and 1919. The principal kinds of fruit grown in the several states are apples, apricots, bananas, lemons, nectarines, peaches, oranges, pineapples, pears and plums. We gather more figures from the "Australian Year Book" of 1918. According to this authority, Australian production for that year was as follows:

Wheat. . . .	75,638,262	bushels	Hay.	2,893,602	tons
Oats.	10,441,080	"	Potatoes. . .	260,416	"
Barley. . . .	4,763,721	"	Sugar Cane.	1,780,063	"
Maize.	6,912,153	"	Wine.	8,692,837	gallons

Total estimate value of pastoral and dairying productions, £132,036,000. (Sheep, cattle, horses, pigs, wool and butter, cheese, bacon and ham.)

Savings banks depositors numbered 2,830,593 in 1918, and their total deposits amounted to £128,525,541. In the same year the Commonwealth produced minerals to the value of £26,155,649; in gold alone the production between 1851 and 1918 was valued at £594,532,157. In 1909 Australia produced 13.52 per cent. of the world's output of gold, but in 1918 this had dropt to 6.86 per cent. The 15,421 factories of Australia produced goods to the value of £225,753,611 during that year. In the same period the total oversea trade amounted to £216,299,135, the principal exports being wool, wheat, flour, butter, skins and hides, tallow, meats, gold, silver, lead and copper.

Australia's two chief cities are: Sydney, with a population in 1918 of 828,700, and Melbourne, the capital of the Commonwealth, with 743,000 population. Australia's third city is Adelaide, the capital of South Australia, with a population of 256,660. The death-rate of the Commonwealth according to the 1918 "Year Book" was 12.8 per 1,000, as compared with 14.4 for England and Wales.

Australia was the first English-speaking country to provide for compulsory military training. In 1911, by proclamation, compulsory military training was established. By December 31, 1914, 31,000 volunteer soldiers of all ranks had left Australia for overseas service in the World War. The splendid achievements of Australia's volunteer soldiers from that time until the Armistice was signed are too well known to require comment here.

On the one hundred and thirty-fourth anniversary of the founding of the first settlement of Australia, January 26, 1922, Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, is reported in the London *Times* as having said:

> *"On this her birthday Australia's national barometer is set fair. During the past year many problems presenting grave difficulties have been faced, in common with the rest of the world, but the year to come is full of promise. Nature has been kind, the seasons are propitious, granaries are full. The Commonwealth looks forward with confidence to an era of peace, progress, and prosperity."*

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50 to 500 Miles--or More

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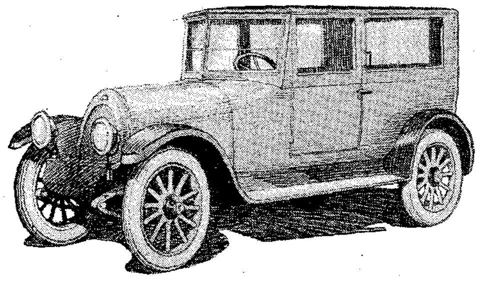
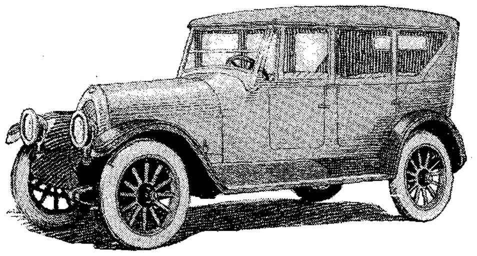
There are two ways to find out about performance. Buy the car and take the risk, or get the complete facts before buying. The latter course seems the more sensible, so we have made it possible. This demonstration shows exactly how the Franklin competes as a road car and on a cost-per-mile basis. Go to any one of our 500 dealers any time. It will pay you to know this car.



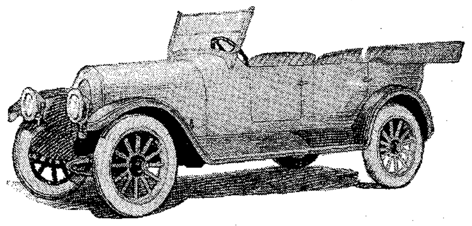
THE SEDAN

The best-selling enclosed car in America, in proportion to total production. More comfortable for touring than any open car, and a better ground-coverer than most. Clear outlook—wide windows, single doors on each side, slanting V front. $3450



THE DEMI-SEDAN

Two cars in one—a new five-passenger type, already one of the most popular Franklin models. Permanent top, 4 doors, removable, non-rattle glass panels, permitting three degrees of weather protection. $2850.



THE TOURING CAR

The easiest-riding, most economical and best road-going car of its type. Has proved its ability to out-distance all others over a day's run. Requires a minimum of attention and routine care, and stands up under the hardest usage. For 5 passengers. $2450.

Brougham $3300 Coupe $3200
Demi-Coupe $2750 Runabout $2400
Touring Limousine $3800
(All prices f. o. b. Syracuse)

Today's Franklin Again Leads With A Score of Recent Improvements

JUST as Franklin was first with the four-cylinder engine, the six-cylinder engine, valves in the head and many other contributions to automobile progress, so today it again comes to the front with a score of important improvements.

The new case-hardened crankshaft alone is the most valuable advance in years. It triples the life of bearing surfaces—they now last an entire ownership without requiring taking up!

Starting is quicker, surer, easier—in any temperature. New and powerful starter, improved electric vaporizer and closed-circuit ignition system make this possible. Perfected silent-chain starter drive and patented Long-type aluminum pistons introduce quiet engine operation.

Lengthened rear springs increase Franklin comfort. Automatic lubrication of valves and of steering yoke pins lessens routine care. Propeller shaft is larger. With the new adjustable spring pivot bolts, every important point of wear in the Franklin is now easily adjustable—a big factor in longer life which no other car possesses.

And there are a dozen other improvements, each adding similarly to Franklin worth.

The most comfortable car to ride in
The easiest and safest car to handle
The most economical car to operate
The car that is freest from trouble
And can cover most miles in a day

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PARTS PRICES REDUCED—Franklin cuts motoring upkeep costs still further. Price reductions on parts range from 10% to 40%. Effective at once.

FRANKLIN SIX

NEW ZEALAND FIRST

NEW ZEALAND—first country in all the world to make conciliation and arbitration of industrial disputes compulsory; first to establish universal penny postage, state fire insurance, government grading of butter, cheese and hemp for export, state maternity homes, non-contributory old-age pensions, government department of tourist and health resorts; first also of British countries to accord women the parliamentary franchise, adopt preferential and reciprocal trade with Great Britain, establish state coal mines, state accident insurance, government department of public health—first to enact special minimum wage laws for women and boys and girls, first to provide state-owned dwellings for workmen in private employ, with rent applicable to purchase on the instalment plan. Here are at least fourteen "firsts" claimed by New Zealand's official commissioner to the Panama-Pacific Exposition in his pamphlet, "New Zealand in a Nutshell." Figures are also given to back up the topline claims of "death-rate the lowest on earth" and "exports per head of population the highest on earth." New Zealand policies of state stimulation and regulation of industry which put her on the map as "Newest England" and "Brighter Britain" have not lost their advertising value.

"The social system has not been built up in accordance with accepted economic principles," says Guy H. Scholefield "New Zealand in Evolution" (Scribner's), quoted as a standard authority by Bryce and others. "It is a fabric of expedients, desired by practical men rather than scholars, to meet momentary and changing needs." Mr. Bryce concludes several chapters of an illuminating study in his "Modern Democracies" (Macmillan, 1921) by declaring that "neither those who hold nor those who deny that the increase of state interference weakens individual initiative are at present entitled to cite New Zealand in support of their doctrine." Nowhere, not even in Western Canada, he observes, is the level of comfort higher; there are no millionaires and very few rich persons according to British or American standards; no class is sunk to anywhere near the margin of subsistence. The principal articles of the faith of the bulk of the electorate Bryce sums up as follows:

> "It believes in equality, social as well as political, values constitutional freedom, knows that order must go with freedom, and condemns revolutionary methods. It is firmly—more enthusiastically perhaps than any of the other Dominions—attached to Britain and the unity of the British Empire. Proud of New Zealand, it likes to feel that New Zealand has by its experiments been giving a lead to older and larger countries. It has no fear of experiments, thinking it can try them safely, and drop them if they do not succeed, so however far it may be from professing what are known as Collectivist doctrines, it would not disapprove of any measure merely because branded with that name. Its profound trust in the future makes it heedless of consequences. 'This plan promises well: let us try whether it will benefit us now. The future will take care of itself.'"

Here is the answer to those Europeans, continues Bryce, who ask, after reading of New Zealand's experiments in legislation, "Are the New Zealanders all Socialists, and if so, what has become of the Individualists?" They are in principle no more Socialists than Individualists.

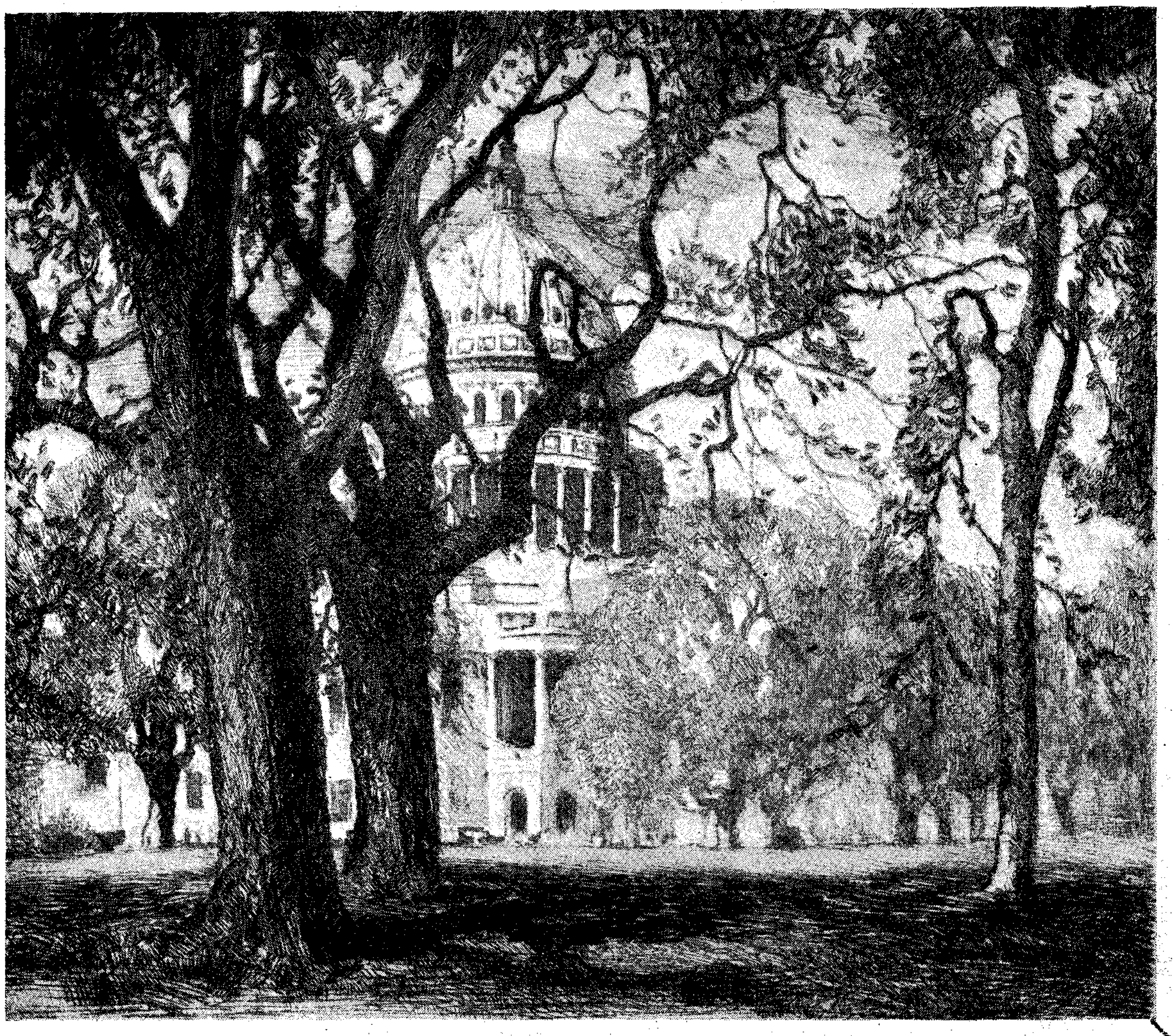
> "The great majority do not think in abstractions: they have no use for theories. If the most obvious way to avert some evil or obtain some good seems to lie in invoking the state's action, they invoke it. 'What is the state but ourselves? It is ours to use, why be jealous of it?' There is in this none of the German deification of the state as Power. The state is not to them a mighty organism in which national life is to center, and by which national life is to be molded and controlled, but rather an instrument ready to hand to be employed for diffusing among themselves and their neighbors comfort and prosperity, the things they really care for, and which rather than the growth of power or population occupy the New Zealand mind, leading them to tolerate that working-class resistance to immigration which surprizes Europeans and Americans."

Premier Massey, at the after-war Conference of Colonial Premiers in 1921, declared that New Zealanders sent him all the way to London to stand for unity of empire, and "if I stood by that, they would forgive all my shortcomings in other directions." New Zealand commercial journals play up these distances: To Australia 1,200 miles, to San Francisco 6,000 miles, to London 14,000 miles. Numerous Empire commercial journals published in London constantly note that New Zealand is the most distant geographically of all "England's customers and purveyors." It does give an American a new sense of the stretch of empire to get out his revolving globe map. Pin one end of a string over London and it will take practically the same length to go around the globe either way to Wellington south of the equator. Nobody yet travels such air lines, but one can understand the keen interest in first developments of wireless communication to-day between these antipodes of British domain. Of outward cable business in 1919–20 the old eastern route took less than half the amount which went by the Pacific route from Auckland via Norfolk, Fiji and Fanning Islands to Vancouver over the longest deep-sea cable ever laid. Time-saving in travel via Canadian transcontinental lines, and the Panama Canal alternative to shipping the other way round toward London, are important factors in empire-building business.

Like other Dominions, in the years of the World War New Zealand doubled her public debt. It became $978,000,000 in 1921 compared to $438,000,000 in 1914, according to the National City Bank tables. "Official Year Book" figures charge over $400,000,000 to the war. This additional burden is to be carried by a population of about 1,218,000. The average debt per head is reported as £151 5s 6d; the average taxation per head £14 2s 9d. Of the public debt, however, the Government charges nearly 20 per cent. to directly reproductive undertakings, railways, telegraph, telephone, water-power development, etc.; about 23 per cent. to government investments in advances to settlers, workers, and various industries, to purchase of native lands, and the like; another 6 per cent. is charged to indirectly productive items such as land, road, irrigation, forest and mining improvements, and immigration. All this accounts for some 42 per cent. of the total and at the same time exhibits the government's policy of state enterprise. For many years government budget figures have shown revenues well in excess of expenditures and also an accumulated surplus. Unexpectedly the estimated deficit of £1,240,699 for 1920–21 became a surplus of £6,132,230, chiefly on account of temporarily increased customs receipts from abnormal-priced imports. It may be noted that the public debt is less than 38 per cent. of the estimated private wealth, which the government estimates at £936 per person.

New Zealand sent to the World War, we are told, more men in proportion to population than any other outlying portion of the Empire. More than 100,000 crossed the seas; they served and suffered not only at Gallipoli but on nearly every front; their casualties were one in ten of the male population. Englanders were reminded of these facts at the recent unveiling of a tablet at Walton-on-Thames following the closing of military hospitals through which 27,000 New Zealanders had passed. New Zealand has been habitually strong on defense at home and in colonial conferences. All male citizens register for a certain amount of compulsory military training, as senior cadets, 14 to 25; territorials, 18 to 25; reserve, 25 to 30 years of age. A contingent served in the South African War. A few years ago a battle-ship called the *New Zealand* was built by money raised entirely by New Zealand, and handed over to the Imperial Navy. The *New Zealand* is one of the battle-ships listed for scrapping under the naval limitation treaty signed at the Washington Conference.

Four-fifths of the New Zealand exports go normally to the Mother-country, according to the "Official Year Book," and two-fifths is retained there. Of exports totaling £53,970,075 in 1919, £48,611,240 were supplied by the pastoral industry. This indicates the prevailing occupations of New Zealanders. There are but four cities in the two chief islands; Auckland, Wellington and Christchurch exceeding the 100,000 mark. From tip to tip of



The Capitol Grounds at Washington

An etching from a painting in oil by Frank Swift Chase

THE trees on the U. S. Capitol grounds are probably the most nearly priceless of any in America. Some of them have stood there since before the founding of the Republic. George Washington ate his lunch under one magnificent elm while building the original Capitol. Many were planted by famous statesmen; all are identified with the sacred past.

These trees needed care. For a dozen years Davey Tree Surgeons have been entrusted with this important work—as early as 1910 and as late as 1921, and the trees have prospered. These Master Tree Surgeons were chosen each time, after careful official investigation, on the basis of proved merit.

The results of the work done in 1910 are both gratifying and inspiring. No finer demonstration could be asked as to the skill of Davey Tree Surgeons or the success of their methods. The new bark has grown over the cement fillings, in some cases covering them completely.

But most significant of all, several of these cement fillings of 1910 were taken out for purposes of demonstration in 1921. The wood in back of these old fillings was in a perfect state of preservation. Any cavity in a tree left open and exposed will start to decay again no matter how thoroughly it has been disinfected and waterproofed. The exposed wood is bound to crack and the decay-producing disease starts again. The correct cement fillings protect the wood and preserve it while nature heals over from the outside.

Perfect cavity treatment is only one of the things done by Davey Tree Surgeons to save trees.

Davey Tree Surgeons are near you—if you live between Boston and Kansas City. They are easily available and handle operations of any size, large or small. *A letter or wire to Kent, Ohio, will bring our local representative promptly.*

Among the many places served by Davey Tree Surgeons for the U. S. Government and State Governments are the following:

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Permanent representatives available in districts surrounding Boston, Springfield, Lenox, Newport, Hartford, Stamford, Albany, Poughkeepsie, White Plains, Jamaica, L. I., Montclair, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington. Richmond, Buffalo, Toronto, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City. Canadian address, 252 Laugauchitere West, Montreal.

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A SOFT HAT should be "soft"! Mellow, durable felt and the Sta-Shape Brim* are reasons why Berg Hats are genuinely "soft" and yet retain their swagger style lines. For 58 years the Berg Hat has been noted for "Quality without Extravagance." Wear one this spring.

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HATS FOR YOUNG MEN

NEW ZEALAND FIRST

Continued

North and South Island, 1,000 miles, no spot is more than 75 miles from the sea. The census of 1921 records 622,708 males and 595,562 females, excluding some 50,000 native Maoris. Roughly the population averages 10 to the square mile; only 5 per cent. are unable to read and write, and while no state aid is given to any form of religion, published lists account for more than 1,000,000 religious adherents.

War prices realized for New Zealand's produce brought about a period of unprecedented prosperity, extravagances and trading operations. Soaring prices for dairying and sheep land have been followed by government extension of a moratorium on mortgages to meet the financial strain since Imperial purchase of produce ceased. Moratorium on money at call deposited with local concerns other than banks was also declared. "The farmer—and this is primarily a farming country—has had to sell or mortgage his car and drag out the old buggy," reports the New Zealand correspondent to the *Manchester Guardian Commercial Annual Review*. "In the case of some sheep farmers the receipts from the season's wool clip have not been sufficient to pay their land tax. The high cost of freezing and freighting meat to the home market actually resulted sometimes in a debit note after realization of the produce." Some cuts in wages and freights have been made, but this correspondent says that economics are not remedies: "New Zealand looks, therefore, to the Washington Conference and to the rehabilitation of European credits for her future prosperity." The British Overseas Trade Commissioner at Wellington suggests that in a country so resourceful and agriculturally favored, the difficulties are likely to be met by better, and, therefore, more economic methods of production. At a conference of meat packers and dealers in January of this year Premier Massey presiding, it is reported that a resolution was adopted supporting the principle of compulsory pooling of meat sales, and an operating committee was appointed.

Among labor laws for which New Zealand is famous, the initiative in establishing the compulsory Arbitration Court and Conciliation Councils for industrial disputes has world-wide interest. The number of employees in manufactories, by the way, is only about 67,000. The majority of the unions register under the act which makes strikes unlawful where an award exists. A separate Investigations Act postpones a strike in certain trades until the result of an investigation is announced, but few have elected to come under it; of four disputes so heard in 1920, three were settled. Councils of Conciliation settled 171 (or 93 per cent.) out of 184 disputes. The total Court and Council awards and agreements in force in 1920 numbered 530. The workers as a whole desire to retain the acts and employees do not demand the abolition of the system, to quote Mr. Bryce again. And further, we read:

"Rising above these two classes, there is such a thing as the opinion of the country as a whole. This opinion seemed to me to be in favor of maintaining the acts. It is not so proud of them as in the first few years of their working. It admits that they have not solved the industrial problem as a whole, that they are used by the Labor leaders to gain something by way of compromise, and soon after to reopen the dispute, and that a still longer experience than twenty-five years have supplied is needed to test them, but it conceives that, by invoking a trusted authority, they have enabled the public to hold the balance fairly between the parties, and have brought its judgment to bear on each dispute. Thus the Acts have made for peace, one of the highest interests both employers and employed can have. Things would be worse without them, because no means at all of settlement would be left; and the disposition to uphold them is all the stronger because they are denounced by the revolutionary Communist party. I saw no likelihood of their being repealed in the near future."

New Zealand is out after the immigrants—but white ones, the world has been repeatedly notified. She got 14,500 last year from the United Kingdom and other parts of the Empire, reports *Current History*, "the largest annual total of new arrivals in forty years." The British Government assisted 5,286, and the New Zealand Government about 5,000. "A curious feature of the immigration laws," we read, "is that those Britons expecting to receive assistance in the form of a steamer passage at a reduced fare are required to be nominated by some person already in the Dominion." Government supervision of immigrants after arrival is exceptional. One clause of a Restriction Act excludes persons not of British birth and parentage who are unable to write out and sign a prescribed form of application "in any European language," which in practise is said to be chosen at the discretion of officials.

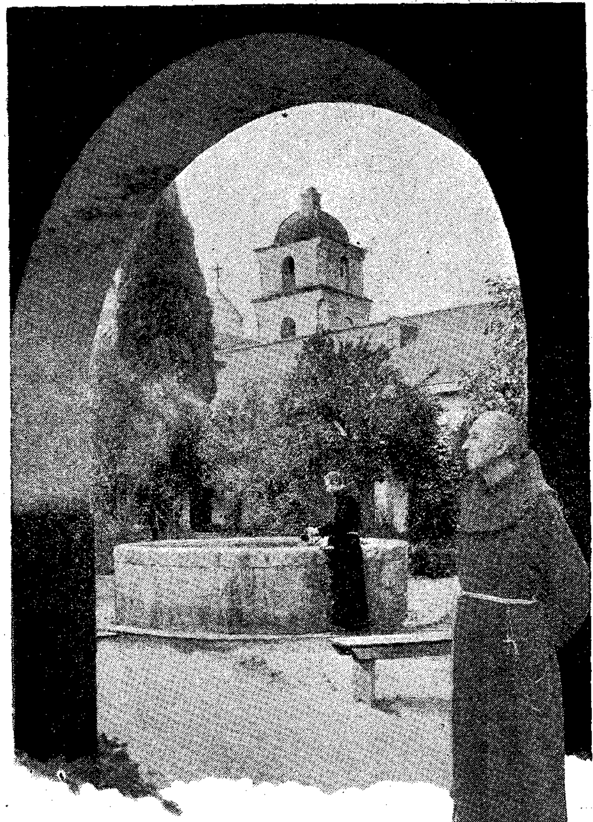
Maoris gave a grand scale pageant of native festivities when the Prince of Wales visited New Zealand in 1920. As survivals of the strongest aboriginal warriors among the brown Polynesians of the South Seas, they attract the attention of students and romancers. Under the reservation system some five million acres of land still belong to unmixed members of this "dying" race. They elect four members of Parliament. Under mandate, New Zealand now adds to her race problems the handling of Samoans in former German possessions. This rounds out the line of her Cook and other outlying islands facing the Americas and comports with the Australasian conception of the Southern Pacific as an English lake. The Washington Conference agreements, according to the Hon. J. G. Jenkins in *United Empire* magazine, carry out to a great extent the idea of "an English lake with the privilege of allowing other nations to participate in its use, especially so far as Japan is concerned."

BRITISH POWER IN THE WEST INDIES

JAMAICA is nearer the Panama Canal than Cuba, Haiti, Porto Rico, or our Virgin Islands. "Ironsides" Cromwell took the island from Spain by conquest in the seventeenth century. Some hold that it is still key to the lock of the Caribbean Sea, for it lies on the main trade route in and out to the Atlantic via the Windward Passage between Cuba and Haiti, thence through Turks Island Passage at the eastern end of British-possest Bahama Islands that string along to our Florida coast. We lately purchased three Danish islands of the Virgin group farthest east beyond Porto Rico. But from St. Thomas down the line of Leeward and Windward Islands to Trinidad off the Venezuelan coast of South America most of this eastern closing string belongs to Great Britain. French and Dutch possessions break the line as marks left from the great naval wars for the Spanish Main, but our naval strategists have been more concerned with pointing out that British Honduras flanks the canal on the west. Senator McCormick's Chicago *Tribune* is one of the papers which suggests that certain European war debts might advantageously be paid to the United States in islands of the Caribbean.

American sightseers whose numbers increase every year sometimes find it difficult to realize that there was a time when even the British Government considered the West Indies more important than her colonies then on our mainland. Statistics of trade in the eighteenth century justified such an opinion, according to "The Oxford Survey of the British Empire" (Oxford University Press). "From the point of view of the mercantile system, indeed, these islands were ideal colonies; their products being of such a character as did not involve competition with the English producer. In spite of the warmth of their climate the West Indies were not mere plantations for production, they were also settlements of men. The system of slavery in time put an end to white labor, except in the form of overseers; but, at first, especially in Barbados, there was a considerable population of the lower classes. Moreover, the system of government introduced was the same as that of the American colonies." British government of her Caribbean islands now varies from the typical Governor, nominated council, and representative assembly, to Governor-and-Commander-in-chief alone. Latterly the question of preferential arrangements for West Indian trade with the Empire has come to the front in these British possessions. In the era of sailing vessels the multitude of islands in the West Indies favored pirates and buccaneers. During the World War the United States woke up to the ideal natural facilities this archipelago affords enemy operations of submarines, airplanes and wireless.

The Bermuda islands, a British colony and favorite winter resort for Americans,



The California missions have a unique charm which carries back to the padres of Spain who came to build for posterity in this land of promise.

A Romantic Summerland

a Complete Change.

YOU'LL sleep *under blankets* in Southern California practically every night in June, July, August and September—wonderfully rested and refreshed for the thousand-and-one things to do by day.

And you have always wanted to see Southern California. If you come this summer you'll have the best trip of your life.

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Four thousand miles of enchanting, paved highways, marked by 70,000 guide-signs, take you by motor to a myriad interesting sights and places —to mountains, seashore, mile-high lakes, rich orange groves and historic landmarks.

Smooth as great city thoroughfares. Two hundred miles a day with ease is common.

World-Famous Golf

Here are world-famous golf courses with grass greens and tees and wonderfully beautiful fairways from which great panoramic views of mountains, valleys and the ocean spread out for miles.

A rainless season permits play practically every day.

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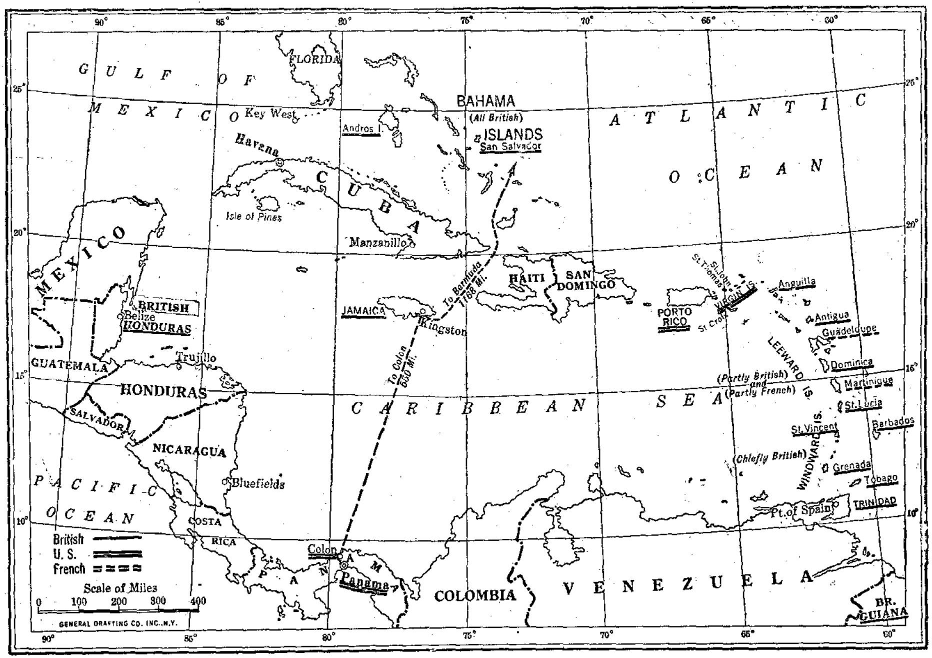
BRITISH POWER IN THE WEST INDIES

Continued

constitute an important and strongly fortified British naval base, on the route from Europe to the West Indies, and also midway of the route from British North America to the West Indies. Cables connect with Halifax and Nova Scotia to the north and Turks Island and Jamaica in the Caribbean. Except for government stores for the naval station the bulk of trade, especially in food supplies, is done with the United States. The Bahama group is southeast from New York about 675 miles and out 600 miles from Cape Hatteras, North Carolina. The British garrison is said to number 2,500 men and the civil population 2,627 in Hamilton, the chief town. In the small number of habitable islands the colored population is double that of the whites; American visitors each year outnumber the total population of 21,840.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BRITISH POSSESSIONS SURROUNDING THE CARIBBEAN.

British authorities list the West Indian possessions in six groups, (1) The Bahamas, (2) Jamaica with its dependencies, the Turks and Caicos islands and the Caymans, (3) The Leeward Islands, (4) Barbados, (5) The Windward Islands, and (6) Trinidad and Tobago. Then upon the mainland are (7) British Guiana, and (8) British Honduras.

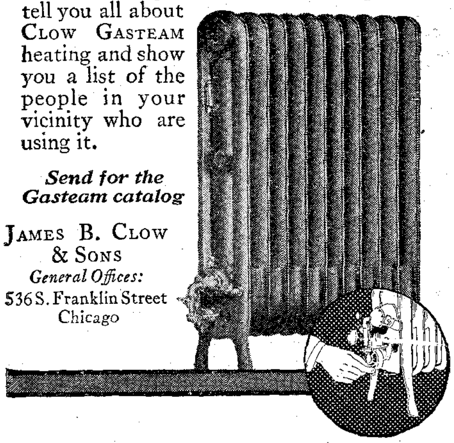
Every school boy and girl is supposed to know that Columbus discovered America —that is, the Bahamas—in 1492, and called the island on which he landed San Salvador. Thus the West Indies became the base of Spanish conquests in the Americas, followed by struggles for power between English, French and Dutch still marked by islands on the West Indian map. Spain's mark on Cuba and Porto Rico was erased by the United States as late as 1898.

Britain's formal settlement of the Bahamas dates from 1670. Sponge and sisal are the mainstay of the Colony. Nassau, the capital, contains about one-fourth of all the 56,000 people who inhabit a score out of perhaps 3,000 "islands" in the group.

Nassau profited amazingly as the chief station in the blockade-running trade to our Southern States during the Civil War. Nowadays the seaplane jumps from Miami, Florida, to Nassau is a popular alternative to steamer transit.

Except the low-lying coral Bahamas, most of the West Indian islands are mountainous, some with active or inactive volcanoes. An even-tempered tropical climate brings the dry season in winter, and the natural products are tropical—sugar, tobacco, coffee, fruits, etc. It has been estimated that approximately 2,000,000 people live in the scattered British island possessions of the Caribbean to-day. Some authorities record that two-thirds of the inhabitants are negroes or of African blood; more than that proportion is shown in various local censuses. A considerable element of Chinese coolies and East Indian laborers is reported. The excess of female over male population is notable.

Among the smaller British islands, outstanding industries include salt raking in the Turks and Caicos, lime-juice and arrowroot in the Leeward group, and in the Windward group, Sea Island cotton, "the best in the British Empire, if not in the world." Cocoa is a leading product in many places. Trinidad is famous for its lake of asphalt, and oil fields are developing. Barbados, farthest east on the Atlantic fringe, is predominantly an English peopled colony of advanced agricultural and educational development. On the South American coast British Guiana has many East Indian laborers on sugar estates with large production, and the colony exports considerable quantities of gold and diamonds. British Honduras lies on the Caribbean coast of Central America below Yucatan. Hardwoods and chicle are chief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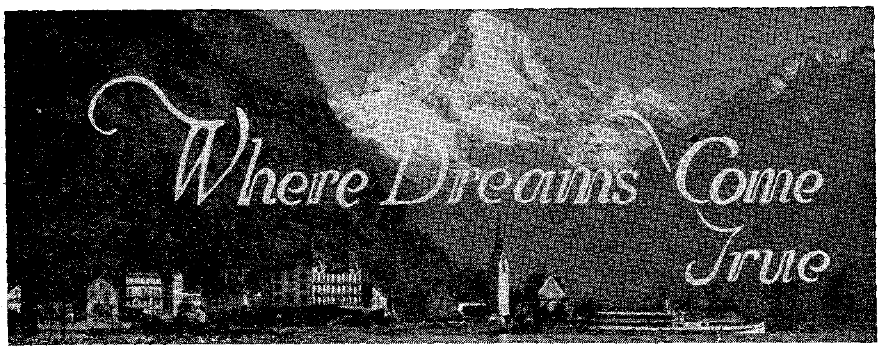
Jamaica is the largest of the British West Indies, 144 miles long and 50 miles wide, and lies 90 miles south of Cuba and 100 miles west of Haiti. Many coast harbors, several streams utilized for irrigation, mountain summits of 7,000 feet are among its attractions. Pastoral industries flourish in the highlands and plantations in the lowlands. Recently cultivation of sugar has decreased and fruit, especially the crop of bananas, has enormously increased. Proportionately exports of rum have decreased. Small land holdings of five acres or less at one time are said to have reached 60,000 out of 80,000 all told, but since the resumption of East Indian immigration in 1891 the large estates have been increasing. British fortifications, militia, and a West Indian naval station are maintained. Former preponderance of the Colony's trade with the United Kingdom has given way to the United States, with Canada third. The same trend appears in the trade statistics of most of the British West Indies. The Jamaica correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian Annual Review* reports an after-war collapse of markets for produce in 1921, the Government finding it necessary to guarantee repayment of local bank loans to merchants and planters of some £400,000, and provide further loans to rice planters from public funds. The Government has also signified intention of giving the United Kingdom and Canada preference of 25 per cent. in import duty. Kingston's importance increases as the West Indian port of call on the main British shipping routes via the Panama Canal between the Atlantic and the Pacific. "The white residents of Kingston seem to live in fear of the black multitude that make up the bulk of the population," writes Harry A. Franck, "Roaming Through the West Indies" (Century Company), in an unflattering chapter entitled "African Jamaica." We read, "Even more than in the other British islands the masses of Jamaica have been 'spoiled' by the war." By her last census, nearly ten years old, a population of 831,383 consisted of 15,605 white, 163,201 colored, 630,181 black, 17,380 East Indian, 2,111 Chinese, 2,905 not stated. Kingston displays all varieties. Yet tour promoters remind us that Old Kingston, or Port Royal, some of whose buildings may be seen at the entrance to Kingston harbor, bequeathed cosmopolitanism. "Old Kingston was for nearly a century the headquarters of the buccaneers of the West Indies and the resort of every blood-stained pirate who ever scuttled a ship or flew the Jolly Roger. Here the enormous booty of the Spanish Main was gathered and squandered in riotous orgies that spread the fame of Port Royal to the ends of the Seven Seas and gave it the reputation of being the richest (and the wickedest) spot on earth. In 1692 the whole



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WARDROBE TRUNKS

BRITISH POWER IN THE WEST INDIES

Continued

city was whelmed in the sea by an earthquake."

In view of a projected visit to the West Indies by the British Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies this winter the subject of possible federation is discust by E. C. Stembridge in the *United Empire* magazine, the journal of the Royal Colonial Institute. He points out that the islands are not to be thought of as a compact group. Jamaica is a thousand miles from Barbados, where once a governor under "instructions attempted to federate a few neighboring islands, only to result in riots and his recall." It is said, however, that the Governor of Jamaica is inquiring the views of other Caribbean Colonies and of Canada concerning an Imperial basis of federation. Mr. Stembridge thinks that while political union is not immediately in prospect, "the most conspicuous feature of the recent history of the islands has been the marked development of the spirit of cooperation." We read further:

> "By means of intercolonial conferences a common policy is becoming possible, and in several instances has been framed, with regard to every question of importance confronting the West Indies as a whole. One may point to the linking up of the various Chambers of Commerce, and to the establishment of a West Indian Court of Appeal. The Trade Agreement concluded with Canada last year secured the adhesion of every one of the colonies, and now awaits only the ratification of Bermuda. The advance in this direction is indicated by the fact that Jamaica, the Bahamas, and British Honduras were not signatories to the earlier agreement of 1910. Agriculture, customs tariffs, quarantine, education—in regard to all these matters, a common aim is being steadily pursued."

There would be certain advantages to the United States in acquiring control over these islands, Harry A. Franck observes in "Roaming Through the West Indies" (Century). But, he adds,

> "There is little doubt that they are outweighed by the disadvantages, at least all those of a material nature. Sentimentally it would be pleasant to see our flag flying over all the Caribbean; it would be still more so to feel that no European nation has a foothold on the Western hemisphere. That day is in all probability coming, tho it is still perhaps far off.
>
> "As a merely financial proposition, Holland, France, even England, could afford to pay us for taking their possessions in tropical America off their hands. But with the Virgin Islands as an example, we would be paying dearly long after we had parted with any acceptable price which would bring the European West Indies under our flag. Merely to raise them to the American standard in sanitation would be a colossal task, to say nothing of adding materially to our already troublesome 'color question.' As some joker has put it, 'We could well afford to buy all the West Indies on the basis of the price paid to Denmark, if the sellers would agree to remove all the population'; any other arrangement would probably prove a poor bargain."

WHAT THE MANDATES MEAN TO THE EMPIRE

GREAT BRITAIN has taken up the white man's burden in a new guise by accepting the care of alien peoples under mandates assigned by the Treaty of Versailles. It will be remembered that most of Germany's colonial empire and much of the old Turkish Empire was parceled out to certain of the Allies, not as conquered territory to be held in fee simple, but under mandates, making the respective mandatory Powers trustees responsible to the League of Nations. To a large extent this was done in order to provide for the interests of native populations. In certain cases it was to enable a people to prepare for ultimate independence under proper tutelage. Altogether Britain now controls as mandates, territories totaling about one-third the size of Australia in area and containing a population a little larger than that of Canada. Or if we wish to look at it in another way, we might say that mandate territories are roughly one-fourteenth of the entire British Empire, and their peoples are one forty-fifth of the population of the Empire.

PALESTINE

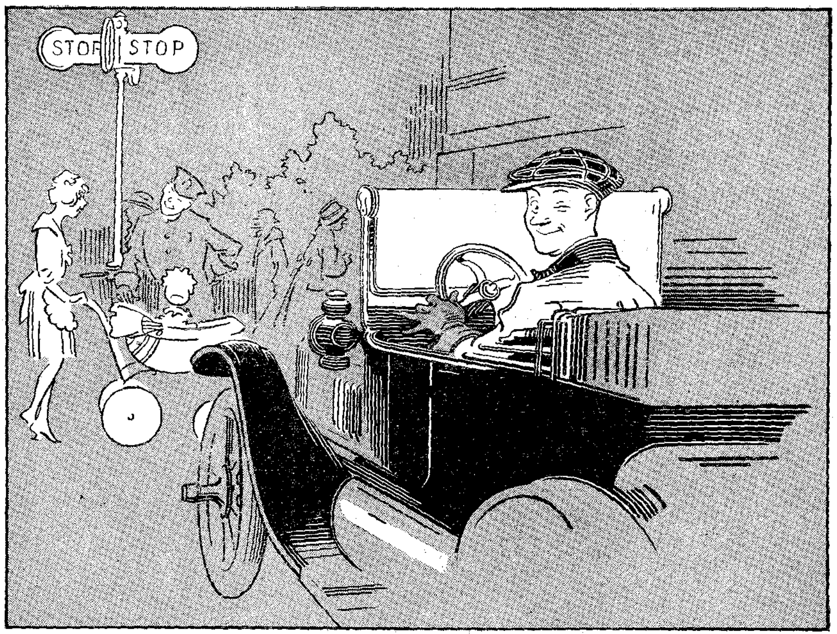
Britain holds Palestine under a peculiar form of mandate. As the New York *Times* once explained it succinctly:

> The mandatary will control the foreign relations of Palestine and protect diplomatically Palestinians abroad. The mandatary also will impose taxes and customs and will report annually to the League of Nations. The phrase 'a national home for the Jewish people' is frequently employed. The League, it is evident, has not set up a Jewish state or nation in Palestine. The effect of the mandate is to create a national home or refuge for Jews who, because of oppression or persecution in any other land, may desire to seek shelter there.

There have been unfortunate clashes between the Jews, who are returning to Jerusalem as part of the Zionist movement, and the Arabs now living there. In a recent address in Jerusalem, Mr. Winston Churchill reflected the British Government's attitude toward these rivalries and contentions, as follows:

> "Examine Mr. Balfour's careful words: Palestine to be 'a national home,' not 'the national home,' a great difference in meaning. The establishment of a national home does not mean a Jewish Government to dominate the Arabs. Great Britain is the greatest Moslem state in the world, and is well disposed to the Arabs, and cherishes their friendship. I found since my arrival that the ministrations of the officials make no distinction between Jew and Arab.
>
> "Above all, there will be respect for the different religions. Tho the Arabs are in a large majority in Palestine, tho the British Empire has accepted the mandate in the wider sense, Palestine belongs to the whole world, and this city of Jerusalem is almost equally sacred to Moslems, Christians and Jews, and not only to the dwellers in Palestine, but everywhere. Instead of sharing miseries through quarreling, the Palestinians should share blessings through cooperation."

At present, Palestine, which once sup-



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WHAT THE MANDATES MEAN TO THE EMPIRE

Continued

ported a population of several millions, contains about 675,000, according to "The Statesman's Year Book," about 10 per cent. of whom are Jews. Jerusalem now has a population of 60,000. It was probably three or four times as large in the time of Solomon. Once called "a land flowing with milk and honey," Palestine is essentially agricultural, but at present it is in a condition which we commonly speak of as "run down," and much food is now being imported. The returning Zionists hope, by use of modern agricultural methods and irrigation, to see the land again blossom like the rose. The new government is carrying out an extensive reforesting program. Palestine is said to have considerable mineral wealth. There is plenty of salt and sulfur. There are said to be oil possibilities. The chief industries at present are wine-making, soap-boiling and olive-oil manufacture. The most remarkable topographical phenomenon is the Dead Sea valley, 1,292 feet below the level of the Mediterranean. A plan is on foot to utilize this remarkable drop to furnish both water-power and irrigation. The territory east of Palestine, known as Trans-Jordania, is not part of the mandate, but is at present looked after by the High Commissioner of Palestine.

MESOPOTAMIA

The land between the rivers, as the word Mesopotamia may be translated, presents a complicated problem to Great Britain which now governs it under a mandate and through a king, Feisul, son of the King of the Hedjaz, who was placed on the throne last August. The precise relations between the King of Irak (Mesopotamia) and the mandatory Power are being worked out by negotiation. It is understood that Great Britain will control foreign relations and finances as far as may be necessary. There has been considerable dissatisfaction in Mesopotamia, and some armed resistance on the part of tribal forces. At present, however, the work of pacification seems to be accomplished, and the military forces occupying the country are gradually being reduced. Mesopotamia is vitally important, first because of its geographical location, second because of its potential wealth. The country flanks the land route to India; it is also on the great air route to India. Joseph T. Parfit, Canon of St. George's, Jerusalem, in one of his books on Mesopotamia, declares it to be "highly probable that the largest railway centers and the most important airdromes will, within a quarter of a century, be found in Mesopotamia, and then its value will be obvious to all." Another writer declares that it was their location on this "geographical bridge between the continents" that made Babylon and Bagdad great capitals. To the north lies Kurdistan, to the west, Arabia, to the east, Persia. British claim to the development of this region may be challenged by rival Powers. Dr. Isaiah Bowman thinks that "at least until affairs become orderly again the peace of the world demands that the regent be held, if not by England, at least by some other strong Power." Mesopotamia's riches are twofold. As Dr. Bowman writes further in "The New World" (World Book Company), a study of political geography:

> While irrigation may furnish the basis for the chief riches of Mesopotamia, the immediate wealth of the country lies principally in trade and in the development of the oil resources. The production of the Persian and Mesopotamian fields is small at the present time, but the reserve is great, and this is a matter of prime importance to Great Britain, whose Navy depends chiefly upon oil for fuel, and whose commercial carriers are being turned into oil burners at a rapid rate. Large refineries have been established at Abadan on the Shatt el Arab (at the head of the Persian Gulf). The control of the world's oil supply is a matter of great concern, and it will form the basis of one of the keenest commercial rivalries of the next fifty years. Thus Mesopotamia means not only problems of land, frontiers, native, railroads, and river steamers; it is also vitally related to one of the many life streams that support the British commercial fleet. . . .
>
> The enduring wealth of Mesopotamia is the extraordinary fertility of the soil. It is competently estimated that the average combined discharge of the Tigris-Euphrates rivers would irrigate 7,000,000 acres in winter and 3,000,000 acres of varied crops in summer. Half of this area could be immediately reclaimed if the ancient system of canals and drains were restored, and the Euphrates water turned into the west land of the Tigris, while the Tigris and its tributaries were made to irrigate the land east of the Tigris. It is even suggested that for the better utilization of their waters for irrigation purposes, the rivers should not be used for navigation, but should be superseded by railways for the transport of cereals and cotton.

AFRICAN MANDATES

Just at the right of the narrow buoyed channel that leads past the swaying palm groves to the harbor of Dar-es-Salaam lies the wreck of the German East African liner *Koenig*. Before the Custom House lies another sunken German liner. "The twisted rusty iron of the wrecks" is a fit symbol of the passing of German domination in Africa, writes F. S. Joelson in "The Tanganyika Territory" (Appleton); "once for all that era of iron has yielded to a kindly British administration." Three-fourths of British mandate territory and two-thirds of the mandated peoples are in Africa. By far the most important is Tanganyika, formerly German East Africa. Here is a land with five million inhabitants, about as large as the combined area of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is a land of great lakes and mountains and forests. Near the coast are forests of mangrove, cocoa-palm, baobab and tamarind. In the higher regions are found the acacia, cotton-tree,

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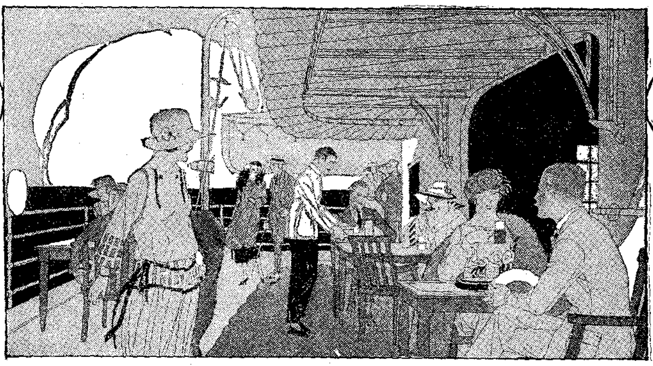

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WHAT THE MANDATES MEAN TO THE EMPIRE

Continued

sycamore and banyan. Sugar, coffee, cotton and rubber are successfully cultivated, as are also various fabric plants. There are such useful minerals as coal, iron, lead, copper, niter and salt, and such precious stones as agates, topaz, moonstones, tourmaline and garnets. In 1919-20 sisal was the most valuable export. Other characteristics of Tanganyika are akin to those of adjacent Britain territories, discust elsewhere.

Nearly as large as Tanganyika, but far more sparsely populated, is Southwest Africa, held by Britain through a mandate given to the Union of South Africa. This country stretches for nine hundred miles along the west coast of Africa between Cape Colony and Portuguese territory. It is shaped something like a deep saucepan with a handle running inland at the north as far as the cataracts of the Zambezi River. This country is much like the adjacent South African states, being largely desert and mostly devoted to stock-raising. Along the sea-coast are valuable diamond mines. Here dwell such native races as the Hereros, Ovambos, Bastards, Bergdemaras, Hottentots and Bushmen. Many of these natives own herds of cattle and many are employed in agricultural labor. Toward the many German settlers left in this country the new administrators are most liberal. In the early years of the colony, we read in an English dispatch to the New York *Evening Post*, the official policy toward the natives was one of "ruthless and brutal extermination which was stopt only when too late the folly of the destruction of native labor was realized. The policy then was changed from one of extermination to one of forced labor, the ruthlessness and brutality remaining." The South African Government has introduced reforms. White farmers are made to treat the natives decently. As a result the natives are again accumulating property and their birth-rate, which had been falling under German rule, is now increasing. As this writer sums it up:

> The mandate has so far fulfilled its function for the natives admirably. Their condition is even now immeasurably superior to what it was under German rule, and it is steadily improving. But the gravest problems of native policy lie, after all, still ahead. To undo the injustices and abolish the cruel sufferings of the past is one thing. To lift the native gradually to a higher level of civilization is another. The first task has been easily and promptly accomplished. The second may well take centuries."

The two small British mandates, Togoland and Cameroons, in the Niger region, possess resources and physical characteristics like those of Nigeria and Ashanti, which have already been described. There is a possibility according to some writers, that these two narrow strips on the edge of French territory ma be the subjects of future negotiations modifying their present status and boundaries.

PACIFIC MANDATES

The German Islands in the Pacific south of the equator are now mandates of Australia, except Samoa and the island of Nauru. Australia also holds the formerly German northeastern part of the island of New Guiana, adjacent to her previously acquired territory of Papua. New Zealand holds the mandate for German Samoa. The Island of Nauru, just south of the equator, is held under a British Empire mandate, but is to be administered by Australia or New Zealand. This island is extremely valuable because of its great deposits of phosphates. Mr. Edward A. Filene, writing in the New York *Times*, calls this the richest deposit of phosphate in the world, and reminds us that "our farmers are becoming more and more dependent on this phosphate supply for their fertilizer." We are reminded by *Asia* that the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand, are now operating the phosphate mines jointly.

The phosphate is divided in fixt proportions among the three owners, the United Kingdom and Australia each receiving forty-two per cent. and New Zealand sixteen per cent., and each government is bound by agreement not to export it to any other country or to sell it for export without the consent of all parties concerned. The mines that enrich the fields of England and her colonies bring wealth to the Gilbertese, who inhabit the island. Through selling fish and food to the Japanese coolies who do the hard work of Nauru, the natives soon become wealthy beyond the dreams of South Sea avarice; for in the Pacific, wants still remain comparatively simple.

New Zealand has a labor problem in her Pacific possessions, Isaiah Bowman, Director of the American Geographical Society of New York, points out in his recent volume, "The New World" (World Book Co.), "that bids fair to be of international concern." By the terms of the Labor Convention included in the peace treaties of Paris (1919-1920), the conditions of labor and the treatment of natives are made matters of international interest within the scope of the League of Nations.

Like many of the local groups elsewhere, the people of the Fiji Islands (a Crown Colony) have talked of the equality of races until they have worked themselves into a belligerent mood that has resulted in serious disorder, and even in loss of life. The trouble arose because of a strike of East Indians, and almost all the people of this race in Fiji (about 60,000 in number) estimated at 37 per cent. of the population, were concerned. The Indians demanded equal rights with the whites, declaring themselves to be as good as the whites. Matters reached a climax in February, 1920, when it was necessary to put down the disturbance by the use of military forces. The men were chiefly employed in the sugar-fields of the Rewa River. At one time there were 30,000 striking coolies outside the capital, Suva.

The Dividends of Health

Lithe of step and clear of eye, he is young at sixty, because he did not waste his health in the carefree days of youth.

Caring for the teeth is like putting money in the savings bank; it pays dividends during life's ripened years.

Alarming as the figures are, four people out of every five who pass the age of forty, and thousands younger, are numbered among Pyorrhea's victims.

There are two things you can do to offset Pyorrhea.

1. *Go to your dentist regularly for teeth and gum inspection.*
2. *Start using Forhan's For the Gums today.*

If used consistently and used in time, Forhan's For the Gums will prevent Pyorrhea or check it in its course.

Pyorrhea starts with tender, bleeding gums. If you neglect these symptoms the disease gains headway rapidly and the teeth and body suffer.

The gums become flabby and fall away from the teeth, which loosen in their sockets and drop out or must be pulled.

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Brush Your Teeth With Forhan's—How to Use It

Use it twice daily, year in and year out. Wet your brush in cold water, place a half-inch of the refreshing, healing paste on it, then brush your teeth *up and down*. Use a rolling motion to clean the crevices. Brush the grinding and back surfaces of the teeth. Massage your gums with your Forhan-coated brush—gently at first until the gums harden, then more vigorously. If the gums are very tender, massage with the finger, instead of the brush. If gum-shrinkage has already set in, use Forhan's according to directions, and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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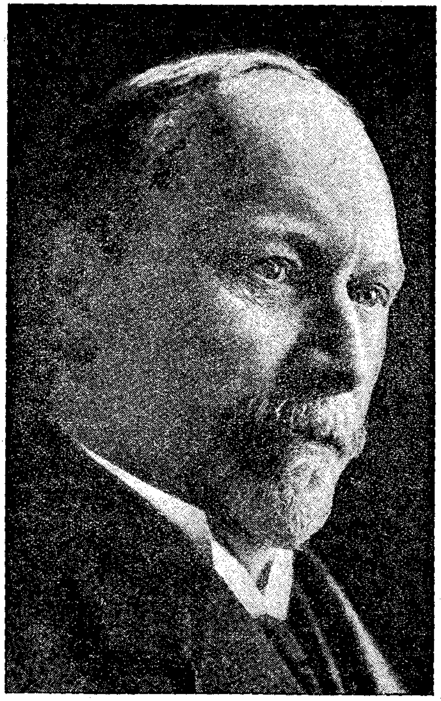
CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

BOER AND BRITON FIGHTING TOGETHER under the same flag in the same cause after they had but lately fought each other over the African veldt forms one of the most dramatic chapters in the modern history of the British Empire, and is in itself, we are told, a sufficient brief for the colonial policy inaugurated by Great Britain since the loss of the American colonies. It might have gladdened the heart of Cecil Rhodes, lying in his lonely bed at "World's View" in Rhodesia, says a writer, could the empire-builder have known that Lieutenant Smuts, who in 1902 received from D. Haig, Colonel in the British forces, a safe-conduct pass to the peace conference at Vereeniging, was standing shoulder to shoulder with Field Marshal Earl Haig in opposing the German onslaught. To-day "the destiny of Smuts is interwoven with the destiny of the whole British Empire." A chief reliance of Premier Lloyd George in the late War Cabinet; a signer, tho an unwilling one, of the Versailles Peace Treaty, and the bearer of an olive branch from the British Premier to Ireland at one of the crucial moments in the Irish negotiations, none to-day stands more firmly than the erstwhile Boer leader for the continuance of the Union of South Africa as one of the self-governing nations within the British Commonwealth. For here again a secessionist movement is under way, tho its weapon is the ballot instead of the bullet, and it is General Smuts who is manning the breach. "He is a dominating factor in a drama that not only affects the destiny of the whole British Empire, but has significance for every civilized nation," writes Isaac Marcosson in "An African Adventure" (John Lane Company). "The quality of striking contrast has always been his. The one-time Boer General, who fought Roberts and Kitchener twenty years ago, is battling with equal tenacity for the integrity of the Imperial Union born of that war. Not in all history, perhaps, is revealed a more picturesque situation than obtains in South Africa to-day. You have the whole Nationalist movement crystallized into a single compelling episode. In a word, it is contemporary Ireland duplicated without violence and extremism."

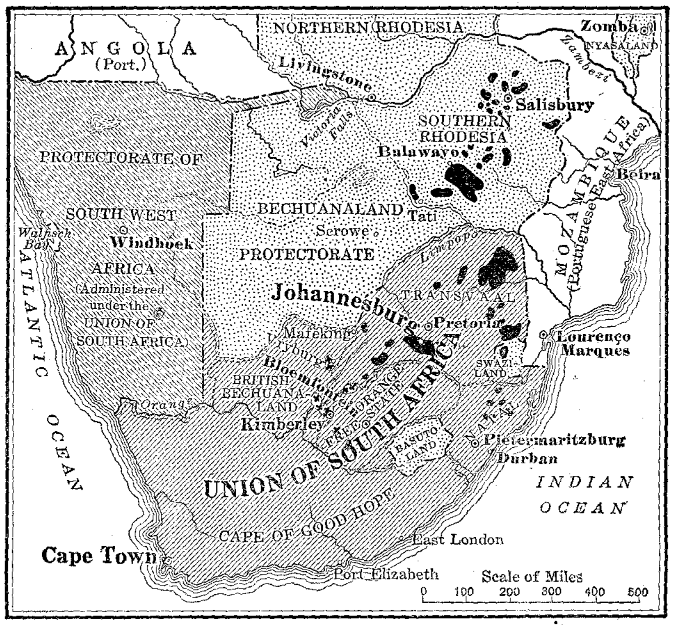


A BOER BUILDER OF EMPIRE.

General Jan Christian Smuts, former enemy of British Empire, now one of its strongest supporters.

That is the case to-day, but when the Great War crashed into civilization the extreme Nationalists in South Africa rebelled, and it was General Louis Botha, aided by General Smuts, who crusht them. Beyers, the ringleader, was drowned while trying to escape across the Vaal River; DeWet, who recently died, was defeated in the field; De la Rey was accidentally shot; and Maritz became a fugitive. Botha then conquered the Germans in German Southwest Africa, and Smuts subsequently took over the command of the Allied Forces in German East Africa, the former of which territories is now under the Union's mandate, while the latter is under British mandate. When General Botha died in 1919, General Smuts not only took over the premiership of the Union, but also inherited the bitter enmity of General J. B. M. Hertzog, leader of the extreme Nationalists. In assuming the toga of leadership, then, the soldier-statesman also took on his shoulders, we are told, a burden which will require all the resources of "Slim Jannie," as he is familiarly known, to carry. The Dutch word "slim" is not a descriptive of physique. It means tricky and evasive, and the story of this application, we are told, is the story of the prophet and his country.

Downing Street, histories tell us, might have averted two wars with the Boers and avoided the present secessionist movement had it gained a more intimate knowledge of South African affairs than can be obtained within its immediate environs, and had it listened to men on the spot. But in attempting to govern from a distance of 6,000 miles a people who were living under entirely different conditions, the British authorities succeeded only in irritating the Boers. Friction between the two came to a head over the agitation against slavery, largely caused by David Livingstone, the great missionary explorer, and the encroachment of British immigrants into their solitary domain. It led finally to the Great Trek of 1836-40 into the Transvaal, where the Boers hoped to be forever beyond the reach of the British arm. The sources of irritation flowed well-nigh constantly, but the Transvaal was recognized in the Sand River Convention of January, 1852, and two years later the British Government, not then so strongly empire bound, abandoned the Orange River Sovereignty, which became the Orange Free State, while Natal was constituted a separate colony in 1856. Further disputes over the treatment of the natives led to the annexation of the Transvaal on April 12, 1877, but the hardy Boers regained their independence, subject to British suzerainty and control of foreign relations and for a time there was peace. Then some one in the early eighties kicked up a nugget of gold on the Rand (Dutch for ridge or reef), and the history of the dash to the mine fields of Kimberley repeated itself in the rush to the Rand. The Boers were soon outnumbered three to one by the Uitlanders, as the British and American newcomers were called.

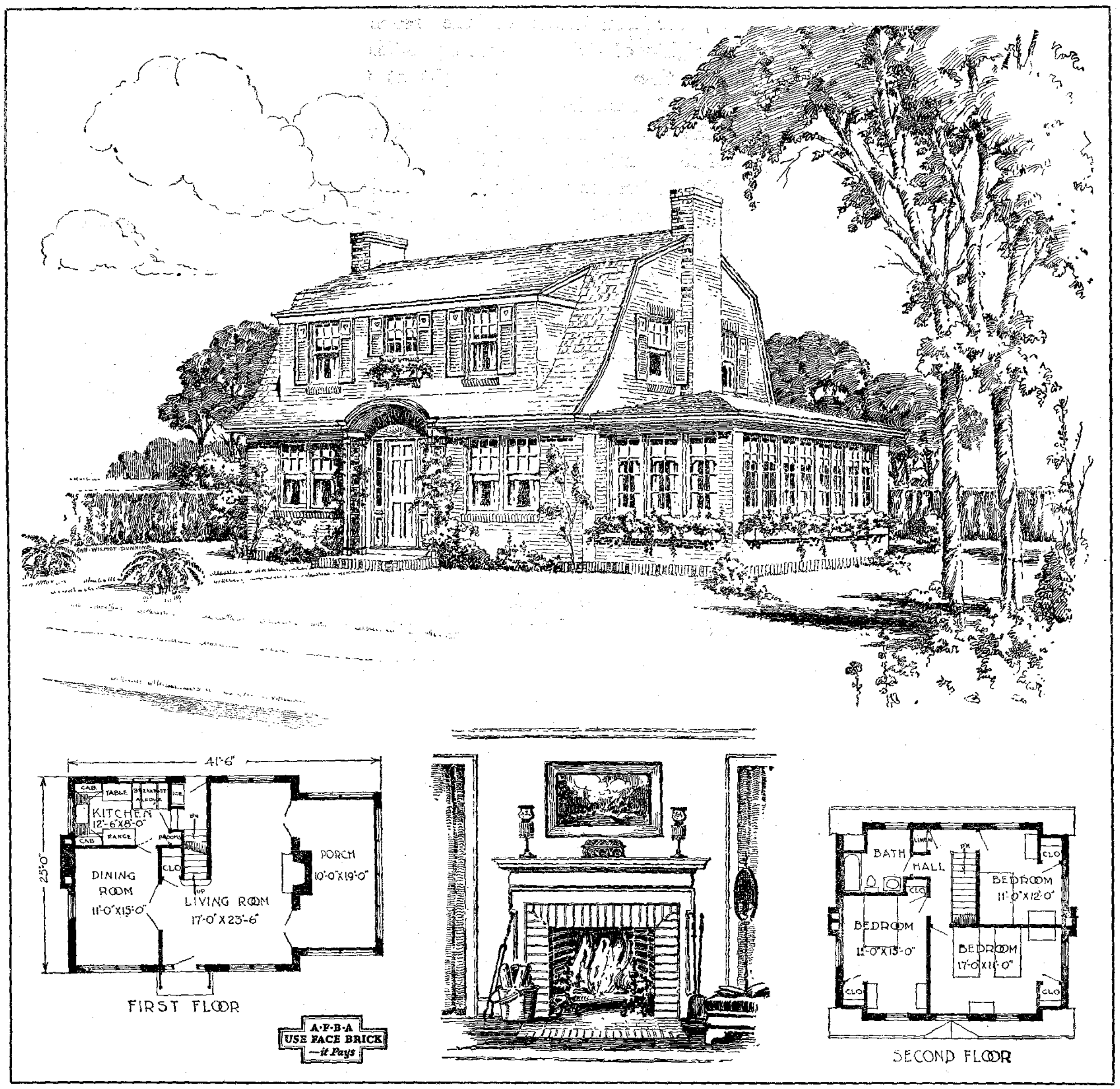

ANGOLA (Port.)
NORTHERN RHODESIA
Zomba
NYASALAND
Zambezi
Livingstone
Victoria Falls
Salisbury
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Bulawayo
MOZAMBIQUE (Portuguese East Africa)
Beira
PROTECTORATE OF SOUTH WEST AFRICA (Administered under the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA)
Walfisch Bay
Windhoek
BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE
Tati
Serowe
Limpopo
Johannesburg
TRANSVAAL
Pretoria
Mafeking
Vryburg
Lourenço Marques
SWAZILAND
Bloemfontein
BRITISH BECHUANALAND
Orange
Kimberley
ORANGE FREE STATE
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
BASUTOLAND
NATAL
Pietermaritzburg
Durban
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE
East London
Cape Town
Port Elizabeth
Scale of Miles
0
100
200
300
400
500

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Gold Fields thus: ● Diamond Fields thus: ✱

Territory belonging directly to the Union of South Africa: ▨

Mandated Territory: ▨ Other British Territory: ░



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Many men came and went in her life

SHE fascinated each one only for a little while. Nothing ever came of it.

Yet she was attractive—unusually so. She had beguiling ways. Beautiful hair, radiant skin, exquisite teeth and an intriguing smile. Still there was something about her that made men show only a transient interest.

She was often a bridesmaid but never a bride.

And the pathetic tragedy of it all was that she herself was utterly ignorant as to why. Those of her friends who *did* know the reason didn't have the heart to tell her.

* * *

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CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued

and tho the latter were taxed, we are told, for nine-tenths of the revenue, the rights of citizenship were practically denied them. Relief was sought at the hands of Oom Paul Kruger, President of the Transvaal, but Oom Paul was deaf to all entreaties, and the restlessness of the Uitlanders waxed with oppression. They looked to the outside for help, meanwhile organizing themselves to effect reform. They had not far to look nor long to wait. Cecil Rhodes, empire-builder, was waiting for just such a call, and he found a ready assistant in his friend, Dr. L. S. Jameson, who belonged to the same building trade. Jameson "rode in" with a small band of troopers, but plans went awry, and the raid as a military expedition turned out to be a miserable fiasco, tho whether its ultimate results were not just as planned is a secret buried, some writers tell us, with Cecil Rhodes at "World's View." Sentence of death was pronounced on the leaders of the raid; but the Boers relented and later all were liberated. John Hays Hammond, one of several American engineers who participated in the raid, escaped the death penalty by payment of a fine of $125,000.

The situation of the Uitlanders went from bad to worse, we are told, and finally, in March, 1899, they handed a petition for intervention to Lord Milner, the British High Commissioner in South Africa. The cause for intervention was said to be overwhelming, and Lord Milner attempted to treat with Oom Paul around a conference table. The effort failed, and on October 9, 1899, President Kruger handed an ultimatum to the British Government. For more than two and a half years all the available resources of the British Empire were required to defeat the Boers, all of whom were trained in arms and all of whom were as intimate with every kopje on the veldt as they were with their own firesides. Peace was signed on May 31, 1902, at Pretoria, since when, save for the Portuguese and German possessions on the east and west coasts respectively, there has been but one flag and one allegiance throughout South Africa. Lord Milner undertook and succeeded in the work of reconstruction, and four years later the British Liberals, under the Premiership of Sir H. Campbell Bannerman, decided that self-government should be given at once, the policy of complete trust in the Boers, we are told, being justified by its complete success. General Louis Botha was made Prime Minister of the Transvaal, and Mr. Smuts, as he then was, was made Colonial Secretary. In the subsequent elections the Dutch Afrikanders attained political supremacy in three out of the four self-governing colonies. Attempts at union were started, and, after much negotiation the Union of South Africa was accomplished and proclaimed on May 31, 1910, the eighth anniversary of the signing of peace between the Boers and the British. General Botha was its first Prime Minister.

There may be conflicting opinions, which history can not reconcile, concerning the causes and the justice of Great Britain's war of conquest against the Boers, writes Herbert Adams Gibbons in "The New Map of Africa" (The Century Company), but "there can be no doubt about the benefit that has resulted from it for the Boers themselves, for the British Empire and for the whole world." But, continues Mr. Gibbons:

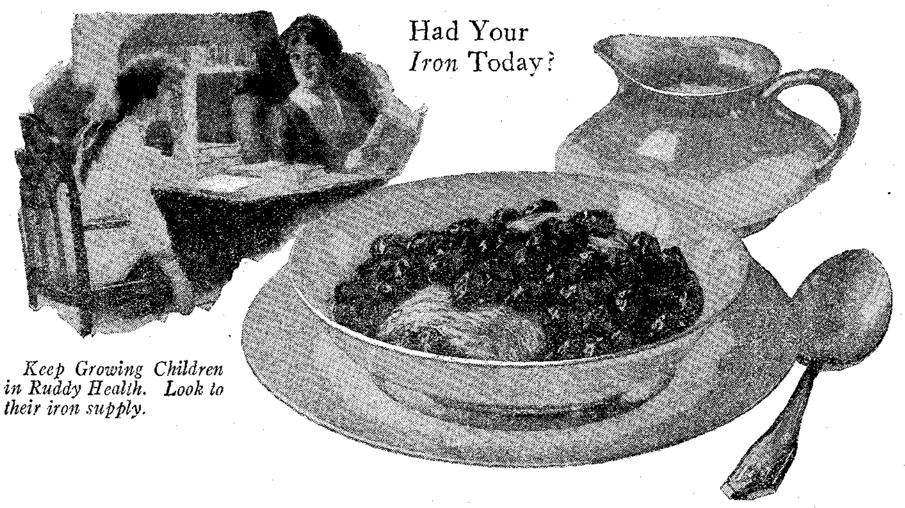
> "If the British Government, after the Boer War, had tried to exterminate the Boers, or to assimilate them violently and summarily, if they had denied to the Boers either the economic or political liberty they had enjoyed before, or that which they had a right to expect as British subjects, the Boer War would rightly be considered as a war of aggressive conquest, harmful to the interest of South Africans of all races, and would have resulted in a decade or more of terrorism. But, from the very day peace was signed, Great Britain began to work constructively for the happiness and well-being of all South Africans, irrespective of race. Local passions and prejudices tried to frustrate this typically Anglo-Saxon ideal. But generations of experience and of training, inbred with excellent tradition, had made the British Government uncannily wise in judging and dealing rightly with colonial problems."

From the moment the Union was established in 1910, says the same writer, South Africa became a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire, like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, and seven years after the close of the Boer War, Boer and Briton were united in a common effort, with common privileges and responsibilities, to work out the destiny of European civilization in South Africa. "The Union is the most remarkable achievement of British statesmanship in the history of the Empire. It was possible only because the Home Government had the courage to grant responsible government to the former Boer republics, and the wisdom to refuse to override the decisions of the colonies in regard to their particular interests and their common interests. It proves the peculiar genius of Anglo-Saxondom for creating and fostering democratic institutions. The British are very far from being democrats from the social point of view. Politically, they have established the only real democracy that exists in the world to-day."

The Union Parliament consists of a Senate having forty members—eight of whom are appointed by the Governor-General, the other thirty-two being elected, eight by each province—and a House of Assembly with 121 members chosen as follows: Cape of Good Hope, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 36; and Orange Free State, 17. No voter is disqualified by race or color, but the members of Parliament must be British subjects of European descent who have lived in the colony for at least five years. The men who planned and brought the Union into being, writes E. Alexander Powell in "The Last Frontier" (Scribner's), have had to pick their steps with care, and more than once their ingenuity has been taxed to the utmost to avoid the outcropping of racial jealousies and enmities. The white population consists of three classes, we are told: the Boers, the name applied by the South African Dutch to themselves; the Colonials, or British immigrants; and the Afrikanders, men whose fathers were British immigrants, but who were themselves born and bred in South Africa and whose ancestry is so mingled that it is almost impossible to draw the line between the races. "Given these three factions, therefore, with their different customs, ideals, and aspirations, and it needs no saying that the task confronting those who are responsible for the smooth working of the governmental machinery is no easy one."

But if the racial problem is the most pressing, the color problem is by far, we are told, the most serious question before the people of South Africa, for the blacks not only outnumber the whites four to one, but "there is the ever-present danger that rebellion may spring up among them without the slightest warning. Apart from all other considerations, the very numbers of the natives in South Africa form a dangerous element in the problem, for there are close on five million blacks south of the Limpopo as against a million and a quarter Europeans." Other writers agree that the color problem in South Africa is of tremendous seriousness, and that the white man's burden is growing heavier. It was in South Africa that M. K. Gandhi, the Hindu agitator in India, ran up against the hard fact of economic rivalry between the races, and where he conceived the program of "passive resistance" against the British régime which is agitating all India to-day. The root of the trouble, writes R. F. Alfred Hoernle in the New York *Evening Post*, "is that the white civilization in its treatment of the native has two contradictory minds. Its economic mind wants the native as permanent hewer of wood and drawer of water, and justifies this policy by the plea of the black man's inherent inferiority. Its Christian mind regards the native as a brother and wants to make him a white man in everything but the color of his skin. A house thus divided against itself can not stand, and in South Africa, no more than anywhere else, there is no convincing sign that the reconciliation of these contradictory purposes is about to be achieved."

Everything considered, South Africa, we are told, is a country of big things—big pay, big prices, big opportunities, big obstacles, big resources, big rewards. Fortune, it has been said, knocks at a man's door but once in most countries, but in South Africa she knocks twice. In its farther reaches the country is still a pioneer land. Tho agriculture is, and probably always will be, the least important of the country's



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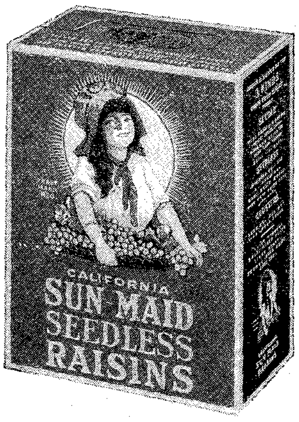

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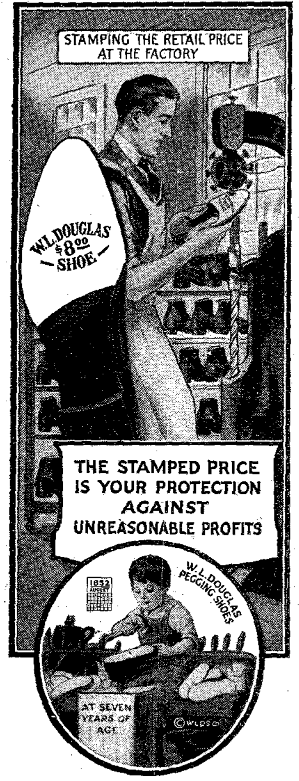
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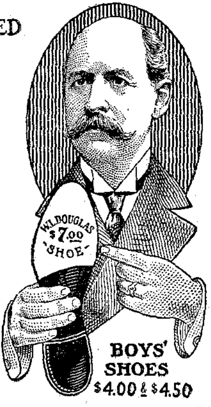
Our $7.00 and $8.00 shoes are exceptionally good values. There is one point we wish to impress upon you that is worth dollars for you to remember. W. L. Douglas shoes are put into all of our stores at factory cost. We do not make one cent of profit until the shoes are sold to you. When you buy shoes at any one of our stores you pay only one small retail profit.

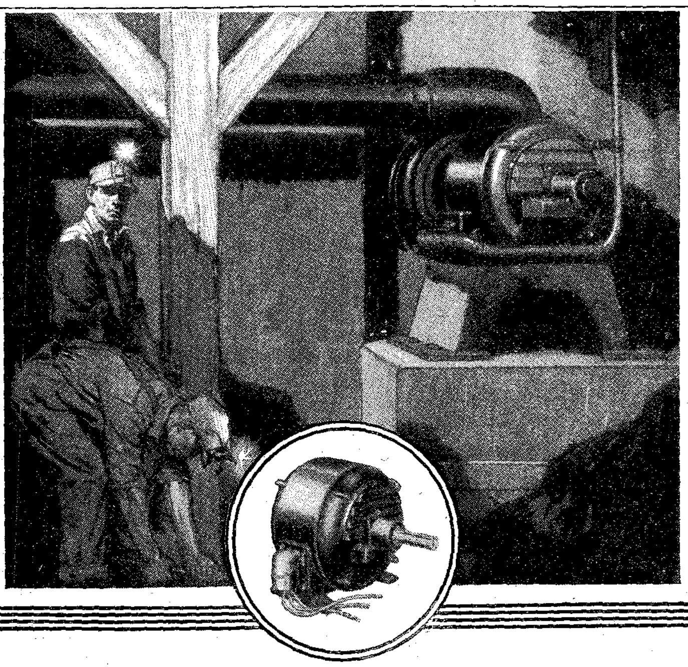
No matter where you live, shoe dealers can supply you with W. L. Douglas shoes. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. Insist upon having W. L. Douglas shoes with the name and retail price stamped on the sole. Do not take a substitute and pay one or two extra profits. Order direct from the factory and save money.



W. L. Douglas name and portrait is the best known shoe Trade Mark in the world. It stands for the highest standard of quality at the lowest possible cost. The intrinsic value of a Trade Mark lies in giving to the consumer the equivalent of the price paid for the goods.

Catalog Free.

W. L. Douglas
President
W. L. Douglas Shoe Co.,
161 Spark St., Brockton, Mass.



IN the black labyrinths of mines, automatic pumps, blowers and fans, powered by Robbins & Myers Motors, stand guard against flood, fire and gases. The preference for R&M Motors in mine work is proof of their ability to provide reliable power under adverse conditions. Power problems can be simplified by a survey of the records established by R&M Motors. Write us for a list of R&M installations in your vicinity.

R&M Motors are made for all services; sizes range from 1/40 to 100 horsepower, inclusive

THE ROBBINS & MYERS COMPANY
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Robbins & Myers
Motors and Fans

CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued

great natural sources of wealth, says Mr. Powell, whom we have already quoted, the development of rural industries is, thanks to governmental assistance, steadily progressing. Roads and bridges are being built, experimental farms organized on a large scale, the services of scientific experts engaged, blooded live stock imported, agricultural banks established, and literature dealing with agricultural problems is being distributed. Exports of fruits are steadily increasing; sugar is grown in the hot lands of Natal, and might be grown, we are told, all the way to the Zambezi; tea has lately been introduced into the coastal regions, and "the tobacco of the Transvaal is as good a pipe tobacco as any grown." With the exception of the olive, which does not thrive, and of the vine, which succeeds only in a limited area around Cape Town, nearly all of the products of the temperate zone and subtropical regions can be grown. But South Africa's chief source of wealth, and, it might be added, one of its chief sources of trouble, is its minerals, for the country so long used only as a way station on the road to India, is a veritable world's storehouse of treasury. It was in 1867 that a Boer hunter, his eye caught by a sparkle among the pebbles on the Orange River, picked up the first diamond. And, writes Mr. Powell:

> The diamonds found in that region since then have amounted in value to nearly a billion dollars. Fifteen years after the great diamond finds which sent the adventurers and fortune-seekers of the world thronging to South Africa, came the still greater gold discoveries on the Witwatersrand, or "The Rand," as the reef of gold-bearing quartz in the Transvaal is commonly called. The total value of the gold production of the Rand for the twenty-five years ending in June, 1920, was nearly one and a half billion dollars. But tho the Rand produces more gold than America and Australia put together; tho Kimberley has a virtual monopoly of the world's supply of diamonds; tho seams of silver, iron, coal, copper, and tin are only waiting for capital and skill to unlock their treasures, South Africa is, in the midst of this stupendous wealth, poor, for she is as dependent on foreign sources for her food supply as England. In other words, a region as large as all the States west of the Rocky Mountains, in which flourish all the products of every zone from the Equator to the Pole, is unable to supply the wants of a white population which is less than that of Connecticut. In California, on the other hand, which is strikingly similar to South Africa in many respects, the cultivation of the land kept pace with the production of gold and eventually outstript it. Until the mining industry of South Africa is likewise put upon a solid agricultural foundation, the country can never hope to be self-supporting."

Of all the thrilling and picturesque chapters in the history of England's colonial expansion, none is more thrilling, we are told, than the story of the taking and making of Rhodesia. About the time the nineteenth century was nearing its end, a strange tale, passing by word of mouth from kraal to kraal, came at last, says Mr. Powell, to the ears of a Scotch worker in the mission field of Bechuanaland:

It was a tale of a waterfall somewhere in the jungles of the distant north; a waterfall so mighty, declared the natives, that the spray from it looked like a storm-cloud on the horizon and the thunder of its waters could be heard four days' trek away. So the missionary, wearied with the tedium of proselyting amid a peaceful people and restless with the curiosity of the born explorer, set out on a long and lonely march to the northward, through a country which no white man's eyes had ever seen. It took him three years to reach the falls for which he started, but when at last he stood upon the brink of the canyon and looked down upon the waters of the Zambezi as they hurtled over 400 feet of sheerest cliff, he was so awed by their majesty and their beauty that he named them after Victoria, the young English Queen. Before he left, the missionary-explorer carved his name on the trunk of a near-by tree, where it can be seen to-day; the name is David Livingstone.

Years later Henry M. Stanley traveled through the same country in his search for the lost missionary, and then, in the middle eighties, a young English prospector, who was even then dreaming dreams of an all-red Africa, trekked through the country with a single wagon, and found that for which he was seeking—gold. Likewise he saw the possibilities of the country for crops and cattle, that it was, in short, a white man's country. Unarmed and unaccompanied, he penetrated to the kraal of Lobenguela, the chief of the warlike Matabele, who occupied the region, and induced him to sign a treaty placing his country under British protection. The price paid, we are told, was $500 a month and a thousand antiquated rifles; cheap enough surely, says the writer, for a territory three times the size of Texas and as rich in natural resources as California. A year later the British South Africa Company, a corporation capitalized at $30,000,000, under a charter granted by the Imperial Government, began the work of exploiting the concession, naming it properly enough after Cecil John Rhodes the lone prospector who had first explored its possibilities. Cecil Rhodes, who had added Zululand, Bechuanaland, Matabeleland, Mashonoland, Barotseland, and Nyasaland to the British Empire and thus earned for himself the title of empire-builder, felt that the Empire owed him something in return. That something was money with which to build the Cape-to-Cairo railroad. The British Government turned a cold shoulder to the project because of the vast expenditure involved; but the man who had tempted fate in most of her forms was not to be halted in consummating his dream. He turned to Alfred Beit, who, with his partner Wernher, raised half a million pounds. The next day London brought the amount up to a million and a half, and within little more than a fortnight the entire four and a half mil-

Doubles Business In Four Months

Anderson Brothers, retailers, of Joliet, Illinois, have *doubled* their business in four months through the use of a Rotospeed Stencil Duplicator.

George K. Birely and Sons of Frederick, Maryland, secured $25,000 worth of *new business* by using it. It *saved* a manufacturer more than $1,000, and it earned, for another user, a net profit of *six times* its cost from *one day's work.*

ROTOSPEED
STENCIL DUPLICATOR

Here is a machine that prints form letters for 20c a thousand, good, clean-cut letters with all the power of typewritten originals. Any operator can turn them out at the rate of 75 a minute—enough for a large mailing list in an hour.

Simply write or draw the form on a sheet—attach to machine and turn the handle—that's all.

You can save half your printing bills, for this same machine, without additional equipment, prints bulletins, price lists, ruled forms and announcements—anything that can be hand-written, typewritten, drawn or ruled—even illustrated letters with fac-simile signature—*in one operation.* The price, complete with full equipment is only $43.50.

$43.50
Complete

Try It Free

You can put Rotospeed in your own office for ten days absolutely free. You can prove for yourself that Rotospeed will increase your business and decrease your expense. At the end of ten days decide whether you want to keep it or not.

Ideas You Can Use

Do you want copies of sales letters that sell goods—bulletins that bring in new business—collection letters that bring home the cash? We will gladly furnish you copies of letters printed on Rotospeed and used by firms in *your* line of business. These letters will cost you nothing. Check the coupon below and we will send you at once either the machine, fully equipped and ready for work, or booklet, samples of work and details of our free trial offer.

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Mail This NOW

Indicate by check mark whether you want samples only, or the fully equipped Rotospeed on FREE TRIAL.
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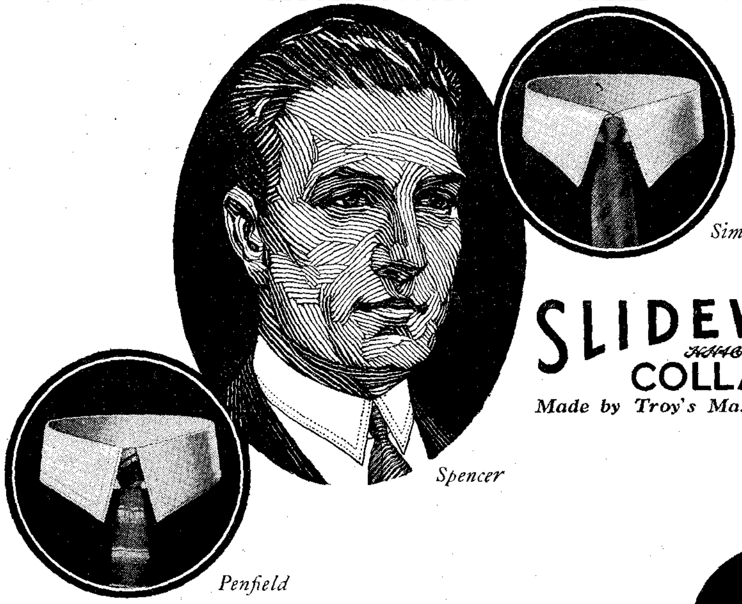
☐ Please send me complete Rotospeed Machine and Free Trial Equipment. After 10 days' Trial I will pay $43.50 or return the machine.
☐ Please send samples of work, booklet and details of your Free Trial Offer. This does not obligate me in any way.
Name..
Address..



SLIDEWELL
COLLARS
Made by Troy's Master Craftsmen

In That Critical Morning Moment—

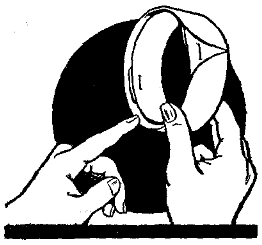
When every minute counts, you'll find a big difference in your disposition, collar and tie, if you don a SLIDEWELL.

Your cravat slides smoothly through the collar.

The Slidewell Graduated Tie-space, and the Tie-protecting Shield are functioning.

No hitch or snag. No irritation. No time lost.

Men wear Slidewell for style as well as convenience. Choose your style at the haberdasher's, and the conveniences will come with it.



The Fashion Favored Features That Won't Stall Your Tie

The Graduated Tie-space gives the necktie lots of moving room.

The Tie-protecting Shield keeps that troublesome back button from catching the cravat.

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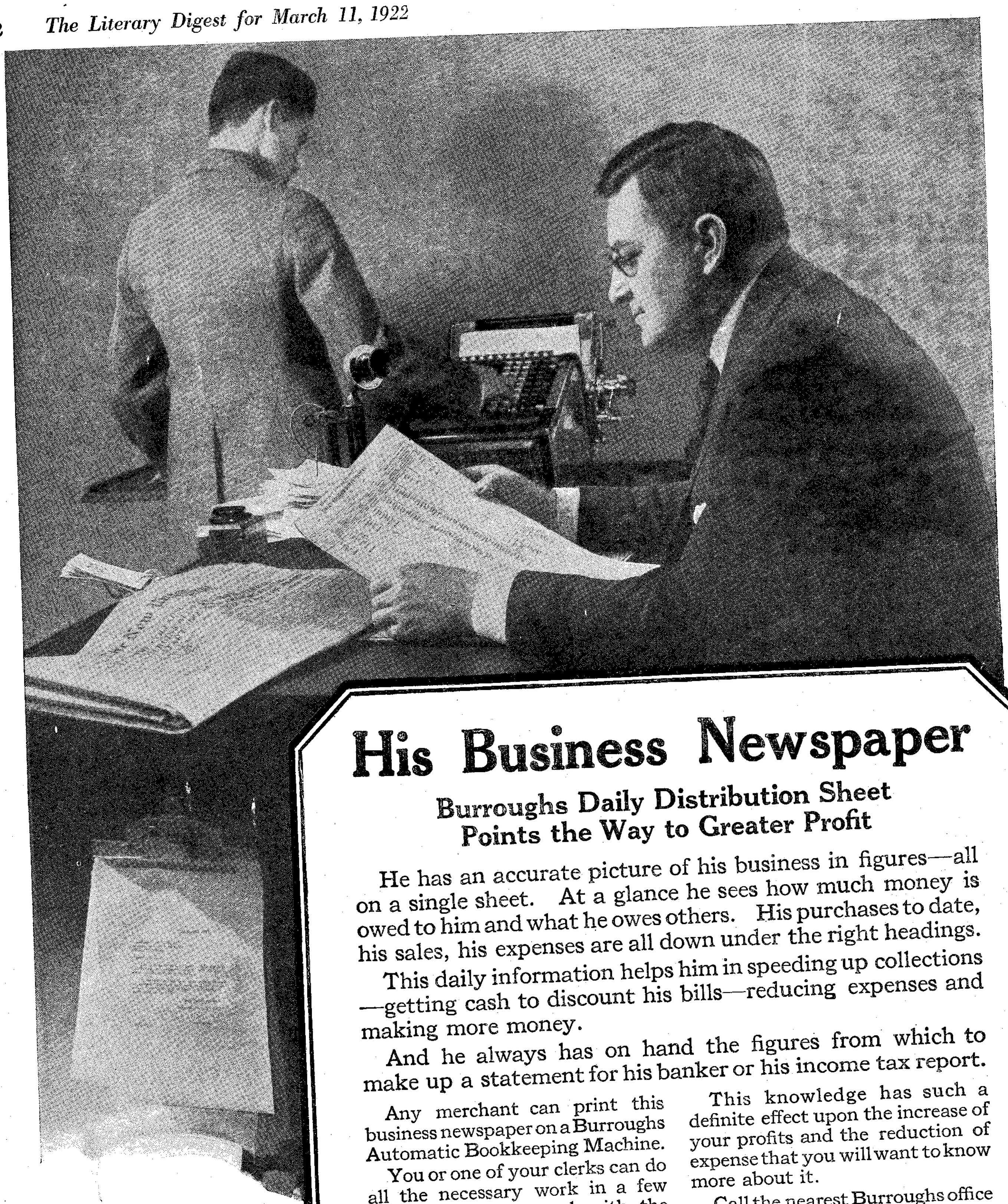
Makers of HALLMARK Shirts, HALLMARK Underwear and MARK TWAIN Collars



His Business Newspaper

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He has an accurate picture of his business in figures—all on a single sheet. At a glance he sees how much money is owed to him and what he owes others. His purchases to date, his sales, his expenses are all down under the right headings.

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You or one of your clerks can do all the necessary work in a few moments a day—and with the distribution sheet you do not have to have cash book or journal.

Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan offers the most complete and economical way to get accurate up-to-the-minute knowledge of the condition of a business.

This knowledge has such a definite effect upon the increase of your profits and the reduction of expense that you will want to know more about it.

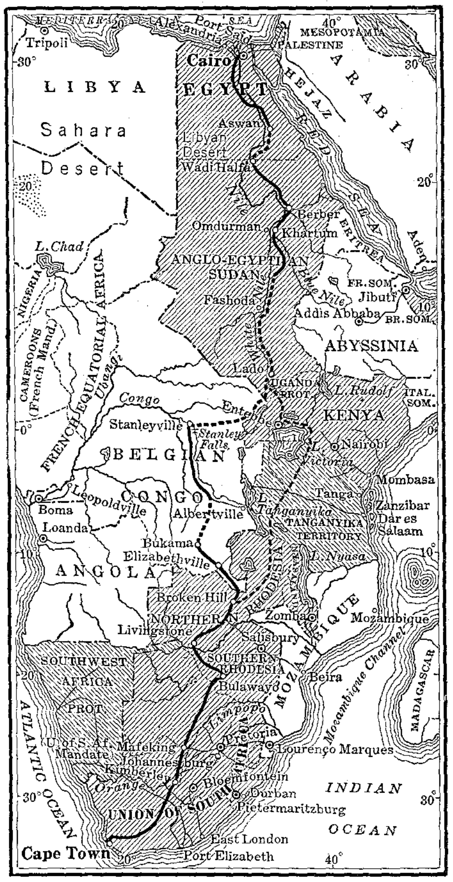
Call the nearest Burroughs office—your banker or your telephone book will give you the number—for more information about the Burroughs Simplified Accounting Plan. Or you can write direct to the Burroughs Adding Machine Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Burroughs

Adding, Bookkeeping, Calculating, Billing Machines

CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA
Continued

lions were subscribed. The road is all but completed now. When the traveler finishes the 6,000-mile journey from Cairo to the Cape, says Mr. Powell, he will, if he has any imagination at all, "make a little pilgrimage to that spot on the slopes of Table Mountain known as 'World's View,' where another statue of that same bulky, thickset, shabbily clad man, this time guarded by many British lions, stares northward over Africa. He will take his stand in front of that mighty memorial,



Mediterranean Sea
Alexandria
Port Said
Tripoli
Cairo
EGYPT
LIBYA
Sahara Desert
Libyan Desert
Aswan
Wadi Halfa
PALESTINE
MESOPOTAMIA
ARABIA
HEJAZ
RED SEA
Berber
Khartum
Omdurman
ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN
Fashoda
ERITREA
Aden
FR. SOM.
Jibuti
BR. SOM.
Addis Abbaba
ABYSSINIA
L. Chad
NIGERIA
CAMEROONS (French Mand.)
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA
Lado
UGANDA PROT.
L. Rudolf
ITAL. SOM.
KENYA
Nairobi
Congo
Stanleyville
Stanley Falls
BELGIAN CONGO
L. Victoria
Mombasa
Leopoldville
Boma
Loanda
Albertville
Tanga
L. Tanganyika
TANGANYIKA TERRITORY
Zanzibar
Dar es Salaam
Bukama
Elizabethville
ANGOLA
L. Nyasa
Broken Hill
NORTHERN RHODESIA
Livingstone
Zombo
Salisbury
MOZAMBIQUE
Mozambique
SOUTHWEST AFRICA PROT.
SOUTHERN RHODESIA
Bulawayo
Beira
Mozambique Channel
MADAGASCAR
Limpopo
U. of S. Af. Mandate
Mafeking
Johannesburg
Pretoria
Lourenço Marques
Kimberley
Orange
Bloemfontein
Durban
Pietermaritzburg
ATLANTIC OCEAN
INDIAN OCEAN
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA
East London
Port Elizabeth
Cape Town
40°
30°
20°
10°
0°

CAPE TO CAIRO RAILROAD

Railroad finished: ——— Railroad proposed: - - - - -
British Possessions: ▨ British Mandated Territory: ▤

and, lifting his hat, will say: 'You, sir, were a great man, the greatest this benighted continent has ever known, and if one day it is transformed into a land of civilization, of peace, and of prosperity, it will be due, more than anything else, to the great iron highway, from the Nile's mouth to the continent's end, which is the fulfilment of your dream.' "

The Rhodesia Protectorate is the result of the consolidation of four great native kingdoms: Mashonaland in the southeast, Matabeleland in the southwest, Barotseland in the northwest, and in the northeast a portion of the now separately administered protectorate of Nyasaland. It is now negotiating for self-government either by entry into the Union of South Africa, or as a separate self-governing colony. According to Mr. Powell's description,

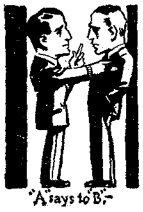
> Practically the whole country is an elevated veldt, or plateau, ranging from 3,500 feet to 5,000 feet above sea-level; studded with granite kopjes, which in the south attain to the dignity of a mountain-chain; well watered by tributaries of the Kongo, the Zambezi, and the Limpopo; and covered with a luxuriant vegetation. Like California, Southern Rhodesia has a unique and hospitable climate, free from the dangerous heats of an African summer and from cold winds in winter. Tho the climate of nearly all of Southern Rhodesia is suitable for Europeans, much of the trans-Zambezi provinces, especially along the river valleys and in the low-lying, swampy regions near the great equatorial lakes, reeks with malaria, while in certain other areas, now carefully delimited and guarded by governmental regulation, the tsetse-fly commits terrible ravages among cattle and horses and leaves the sleeping-sickness among men. The climate as a whole, however, is characterized by a rather remarkable equability of temperature, especially when it is remembered that Rhodesia extends from the borders of the temperate zone to within a few degrees of the equator. . . .
>
> In mines of gold, of silver, and of diamonds Rhodesia is very rich; agriculturally it is very fertile, for in addition to the native crops of rice, tobacco, cotton, and india-rubber, the fruits, vegetables, and cereals of Europe and America are profitably grown. The great fields of maize, or "mealies," as all South Africans call it, through which my train frequently passed, constantly reminded me of scenes in our own "corn belt"; but in the watch-towers which rise from every corn-field, atop of which an armed Kaffir sits day and night to protect the crops from the raids of wild pigs and baboons, Rhodesia has a feature which she is welcome to consider exclusively her own.
>
> Highways of steel bisect Rhodesia in both directions. From Plumtree, on the borders of Bechuanaland, the Rhodesian section of the great Cape-to-Cairo system stretches straight across the country to Bwana M'kubwa, on the Kongo frontier, while another line, the Rhodesia, Mashonaland, and Beira, links up, as its name indicates, the transcontinental system with the East Coast. Tho the much-advertised Zambezi Express is scarcely the "veritable train de luxe" which the railway folders call it, it is a comfortable enough train, nevertheless, with electric-lighted dining- and sleeping-cars, the latter being fitted, as befits a dusty country, with baths. The dining-car tariff is on a sliding scale; the farther up-country you travel the higher the prices ascend. Between Cape Town and Mafeking the charges for meals seemed to me exceedingly reasonable (fifty cents for breakfast, sixty cents for luncheon, and seventy-five cents for dinner); between Mafeking and Bulawayo they are only moderate; between Bulawayo and the Zambezi they are high, and north of the Zambezi—when you can get any food at all—the charges for it are exorbitant. When the section to Lake Tanganyika is completed only a millionaire can afford to enter the dining-car. It speaks volumes for the development of British South Africa, however, that one can get into a sleeping-car in Cape Town and get out of it again, six days later, on the navigable headwaters of the Kongo, covering the distance of nearly two thousand five hundred miles, at a cost of eighty dollars—and much of it through a country which has been opened to the white man scarcely a dozen years.
>
> Just as every visitor to the United States heads straight for Niagara, so every visitor to South Africa purchases forthwith

Deep Stuff

Now just why do people buy Old Hamsphire Bond?

Says A: "To impress the man to whom you're writing. To make him think you're as good, and your goods are as good, as the paper you write on."

But says B: "Not so. People who buy Old Hampshire Bond aren't that sort of folks. They don't consciously care a hang about impressions—they just naturally want the best. They aren't always thinking about knocking somebody's eye out. They buy fine things because the things *are* fine."

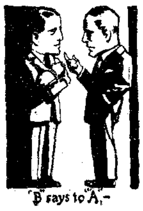


'A' says to 'B,'

A: "All wrong, old man. Scenery counts like the dickens in getting business. Act the part and you'll land the orders."

B: "*Some* orders, perhaps—but you'll never sell my crowd anything by telling them they ought to wear good clothes, or shave every day, or use Old Hampshire Bond just because it *pays*."

Now, this is getting pretty deep. We lean toward B's point of view, we confess—but perhaps that's because B flatters our vanity.



'B' says to 'A,'

What do you think?

For the best ten answers on each side received before May 20, 1922, we will present a $10.00 box of Old Hampshire Bond semi-business stationery, with envelopes to match, neatly engraved with your name and your home or business address.

To everyone who writes us a letter on this subject, no matter whether it wins a prize or not, we will send a sample packet of Old Hampshire Bond.

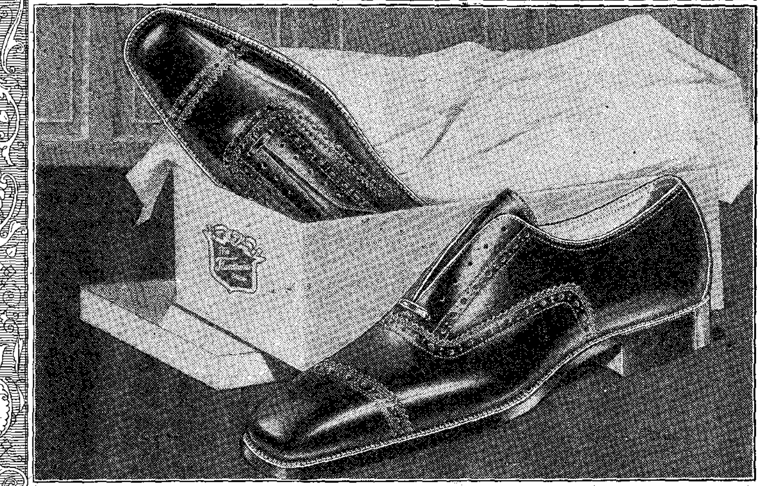
Old Hampshire Bond

Hampshire Paper Company

Made a little better than seems necessary — Old Hampshire Bond

South Hadley Falls Mass.

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE



The Fesler -Style M-87

WHEN you view your first pair of Florsheim Shoes—remember that their splendid appearance, you so greatly admire, is not merely a surface finish; but a "built-in" quality that will endure for months of constant hard wear.

Florsheim Low Shoes are Skeleton Lined and Non-slip—they fit the ankle and hug the heel.

The Florsheim Shoe, $10—A few styles, $11 and $12

Booklet *"Styles of the Times"* on request

THE FLORSHEIM SHOE CO.

Manufacturers *Chicago*

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES

FOR THE MAN WHO CARES The Florsheim SHOE

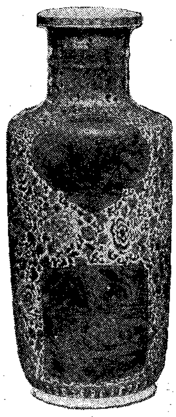
New Pictures of Precious Porcelain

The most beautiful, the most authoritative and the most instructive work of its class ever published for the benefit of the student and the collector of porcelain is entitled

A GENERAL HISTORY OF PORCELAIN

By Wm. Burton, M. A., F. C. S.

It is fresh from the press and is a work of exceptional magnificence, embracing a complete and interesting survey of the gradual development of porcelain making and decorating from the earliest Chinese productions 200 years before the Christian era down to the present day. The work is in two sumptuous volumes, illumined with 32 exquisitely colored illustrations and 80 fine photographic reproductions of the most famous porcelain art specimens in museum collections of China, Korea, Japan, Persia, and the several countries of Europe. The text of the book also embraces reproductions, in facsimile, of work connected with various periods and porcelain factories.



Mr. Burton, author of this standard work, has written other books on porcelain and is well acquainted with porcelain factories and porcelain makers of Europe. He has devoted years to the study of porcelain and is perhaps the greatest living authority on the subject. This book will be a valuable and artistic addition to the library of every porcelain connoisseur, and will prove to be a standard work of reference for facts relating to porcelain and illustrations of the world's choicest collections of it.

Royal 8 vo. size, 459 pages, splendidly bound in light blue cloth with gilt lettering and decorations.

Write for further particulars and description

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FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
Publishers
354-360 Fourth Avenue New York

CHANGING TIDES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Continued

a ticket to the Victoria Falls of the Zambezi, the mighty cataract in the heart of Rhodesia which is the greatest natural wonder in the Dark Continent and, perhaps, in the world. The natives call the falls *Mosi-oa-tunya*, which means 'Thundering Smoke,' and you appreciate the name's significance when your train halts at daybreak at a wayside station, sixty miles away, and you see above the treetops a cloud of smoky vapor and hear a low humming like a million sewing machines. It is so utterly impossible for the eye, the mind, and the imagination to grasp the size, grandeur, and the beauty of the Victoria Falls that it is futile to attempt to describe them. If you can picture an unbroken sheet of water forty city blocks in width, or as long as from Grand Central Station, in New York, to Washington Square, hurtling over a precipice twice as high as the Flatiron Building, you will have the best idea that I can give you of what the Victoria Falls are like. They are unique in that the level of the land above the falls is the same as that below, the entire breadth of the second greatest river in Africa falling precipitately into a deep and narrow chasm, from which the only outlet is an opening in the rock less than one hundred yards wide. From the Boiling Pot, as this seething caldron of waters is called, the contents of the Zambezi rush with unbridled fury through a deep and narrow gorge of basaltic cliffs, which, nowhere inferior to the rapids at Niagara, extends with many zigzag windings for more than forty miles. My first glimpse of the falls was in the early morning, and the lovely, reeking splendor of the scene, as the great placid river, all unconscious of its fate, rolls out of the mysterious depths of Africa, comes suddenly to the precipice's brink, and plunges in one mighty torrent into the obscurity of the cavern below, the rolling clouds of spray, the trembling earth, the somber rain-forest on the opposite bank, and a rainbow stealing over all, made a picture which will remain sharp and clear in my memory as long as I live.

Rhodesia is the last of the great new countries open to colonization under Anglo-Saxon ideals of government, and climatically suitable for the propagation of the Anglo-Saxon race. Tho the handful of hardy settlers who have already made it their home speak with the burr of the shires instead of the drawl of the plains; tho they wear corded riding-breeches instead of leather "chaps"; and stuff Cavendish into their pipes instead of rolling their cigarets from Bull Durham, they and the passing plainsmen of our own West are, when all is said and done, brothers under their skins.

With the completion of the Cape-to-Cairo trunk line, and its subsidiary systems to either coast, with the exploitation of the mineral deposits which constitute so much of Rhodesia's wealth, and with the harnessing of the great falls and the utilization of the limitless power which will be obtainable from them, this virgin territory in the heart of Africa bids fair to be to the home and fortune seekers of to-morrow what the American West was to those of yesterday, and what northwestern Canada is to those of to-day. A few years more and it will be a developed and prosperous nation. To-day it is the last of the world's frontiers, where the hardy and adventurous of our race are still fighting the battles and solving the problems of "civilization."

THE OUTPOSTS OF BRITISH POWER

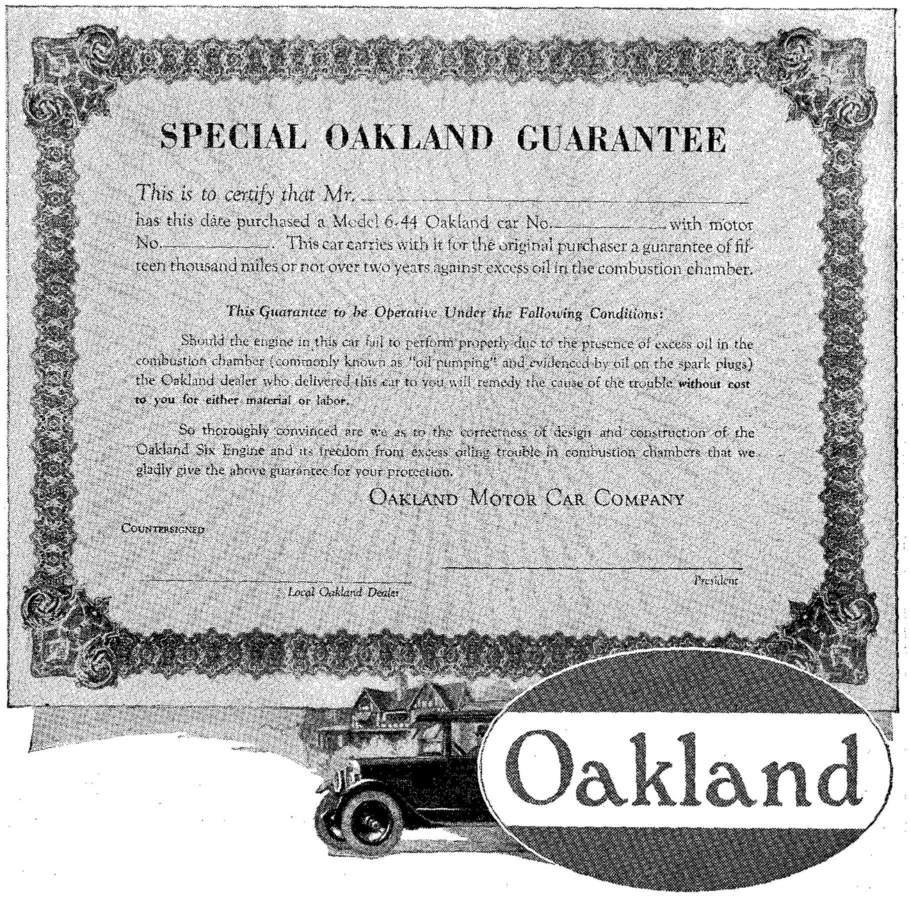
AN IMAGINARY VOYAGE

THE expensive and bothersome details of ticket-buying and passport-getting being eliminated, and the terrors of *mal de mer* being avoided by the selection of the armchair route and a supply of informative literature, let us make a globe-encircling voyage to visit those scattered islands, rocks and cities which form the outposts of Britain's far-flung Empire. For the most part insignificant individually, they form a mighty chain linking together the motherland and the Dominions and completing the circle of British domain upon which the sun never sets. Some one has said that the coastlines of the world are the frontiers of Britain. After a swift voyage across the Atlantic from an American port, let us imagine ourselves in London, and then again at sea, equipped with guidebooks and standard reference works to satisfy our appetites for facts, en route for the Mediterranean and the Far East.

Heading south after calling at Southampton, we learn that the haze off our port bow covers the coast of Normandy and the Channel Islands. A fellow passenger reminds us that these islands, whose separate names are most familiar in connection with dairying, are all there is left of the Norman heritage of the Kings of England. While commercial motives have controlled in their retention by the British Crown, the people are said to prefer their local self-government under British rule to incorporation with the closely knit fabric of the French Republic, altho the islands are geologically a part of France. After passing the Bay of Biscay, Cape Finisterre, and the coast of Portugal and rounding St. Vincent and Trafalgar we sail through the Straits to anchor under a great rock of limestone, rising precipitously a thousand feet above the Mediterranean. The fortress of Gibraltar, long a synonym for impregnability, has been a British possession since Admiral Sir George Rooke hoisted the British flag in 1704. Gibraltar is a naval base, a coaling-station, and a military post, the present Governor being General Sir Horace L. Smith-Dorrien.

Our next stop is the island of Malta, which was annexed in 1814 and is the base of the British Mediterranean fleet. Hither came the Knights of St. John from Rhodes in 1530, and here they withstood the Turks in the four months' siege of the summer of 1565, less than ten thousand Knights beating off an army of 30,000. They held the island until Napoleon took it, only to yield it up in turn to the British a few years later. At the other end of the Mediterranean we touch at Cyprus, with its memories of the apostle Barnabas and Richard Coeur de Lion. It passed into British hands in 1878.

We turn southward to Port Said and enter the Suez Canal, the construction of which by De Lesseps was, curiously enough, opposed by the British Government at the time as a menace to the Empire. The far-



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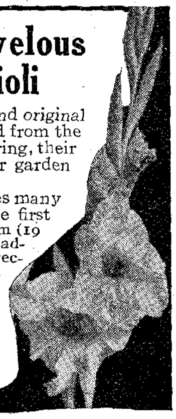

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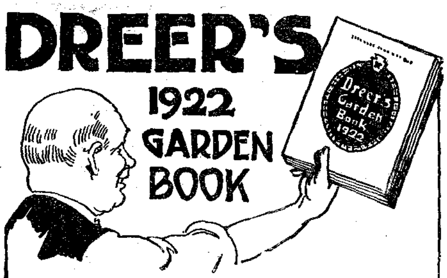

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THE OUTPOSTS OF BRITISH POWER

Continued

sighted Disraeli later acquired control of it for Great Britain. The canal passage of 100 miles at an end, we are east of Suez, "where there ain't no Ten Commandments, and a man can raise a thirst." We speculate about the precise spot where the waters of an arm of the Red Sea receded to allow Moses and his Israelites to cross dryshod and then rolled back to engulf the chariots and horsemen of Pharaoh. At the other end of the sea is Aden, with the neighboring islands of Perim, Socotra and Kuria Muria, a British possession ruled from the Bombay Presidency. The land at our right, cutting Abyssinia from the seacoast, is Somaliland, the central and by far the greater part of which is a British Protectorate.

Cape Guardafui recedes at our right, and we head east across the Arabian Sea, where, after a day of pitiless burning sunshine, night descends like a benediction. It comes irresistibly to our minds that here is the scene of Conrad's unforgetable tale of *Lord Jim* and the *Patna*. The next step is Colombo in the island of Ceylon, "where every prospect pleases and only man is vile," as the missionary hymn would have it. This island is as large as Holland and Belgium together, and has for a dependency the Maldive group 400 miles west. In 1919 Ceylon exported nearly 40,000,000 dollars' worth of tea.

From Colombo we sail due west for Penang on the Malay peninsula. North of us stretches the Bay of Bengal, washing the shores of Burma and Hindustan A short run from Penang brings us to the greater city of Singapore. Great Britain holds a protectorate over the Federated Malay states with their 1,280,000 inhabitants, and also controls five Malay states to the north, in which nearly a million more people live. On the tip of the peninsula is Singapore which with the cities of Penang and Malacca and the Christmas and Cocoa Islands in the Indian Ocean comprise the Crown Colony known as the Straits Settlements. Both Penang and Singapore are on small islands. Singapore in 1820 was a tiny settlement of Malay fishermen. It is now one of the first ports of the world. As noted in the "Oxford Survey of the British Empire," "its situation at a southern extremity of the Continent of Asia and its admirable harbor and roads make it the inevitable place of call for the ships of all nations passing between India or Europe and the Far East, while its central position as regards the fertile regions of farther India than the Malay archipelago make it the natural center for the collection of produce and the distribution of European commerce for those regions."

At this crossroads let us take a left-hand turn and go north through the China Sea to visit Hongkong, exactly 1,450 miles north. The Island of Hongkong was ceded to Great Britain in 1841 and, with

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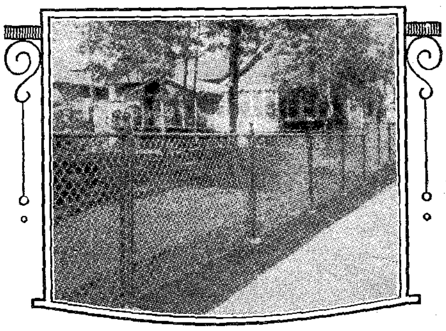

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near-by mainland and islands acquired later, includes an area of 405 square miles, peopled by 598,100 souls. "Murky, moldy Hongkong with its worm-like streets, its misty harbor waters, its hundreds of steamers, sail-boats, sampans, piers, and dry-docks," so an American traveler once described it. Hongkong occupies a unique position in the commerce of the world. Some one quotes an American Consul in China as calling attention to the fact that "it is a free port except for a duty on wine and spirits; it has relatively few important industries; it is one of the greatest shipping centers in the world; it is the distributing point for all the enormous trade of South China and about 30 per cent. of the entire foreign commerce of China passes through the colony." Another British possession still farther north is Wei-hai-wei, a leased territory on the Shantung Peninsula with excellent harbor facilities, which is chiefly interesting now from the fact that at the recent Washington Conference Great Britain agreed to return it to China.

Leaving China, we return to Singapore to take the Eastern trail. We coast along the northwestern shore of the second largest island in the world, Borneo. The greater part of the island is Dutch, but the coast country we are passing is British, being made up of the three protectorates of North Borneo, Brunei and Sarawak, the last named being famous from the acquisition of its Raj by the English Brooke family. Borneo is wonderfully rich, a mere list of its principal products being redolent with the flavor of the Far East, for from this land of "the wild man from Borneo," the orang-utang, the gibbon, and the thirty-foot python, come sago, rice, cocoanuts, gums, rubber, camphor, nutmegs, coffee, cinnamon, pepper, gutta-percha, sweet potatoes and tobacco. We cut through between Borneo and the Philippines, and after passing many a green isle come to New Guinea, a great straggling island, shaped on the map like some grotesque bird. The western half of the island belongs to Holland; but the other half, the southern part known as Papua, belongs to Australia, which now holds the northeastern corner of the island under a League of Nations mandate. New Guinea has been chiefly famed for its gold mines, which, however, have become less productive of late. It contains a number of high mountains, at least two of them over 13,000 feet high and a large number more than 10,000.

Keeping on eastward, we cruise among the countless islands of the Pacific. Many of these belong to Great Britain, are convenient naval posts, cable stations and sources of copra and phosphate. Among the more important British groups are the Solomon, Tonga, and Fiji Islands. Britain shares the New Hebrides with France. It holds a mandate through Australia and New Zealand over other islands.

We turn south and then west, stopping

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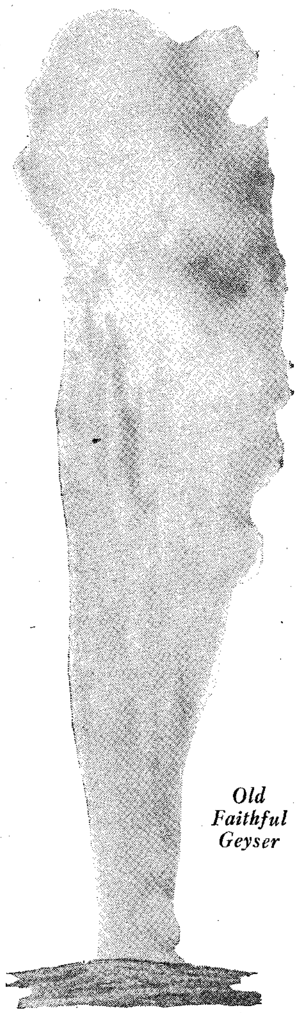
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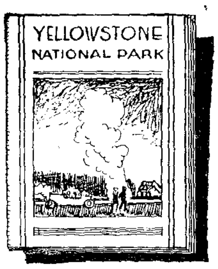

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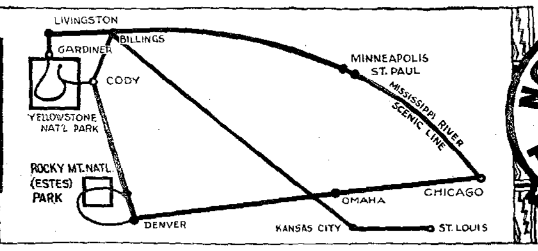

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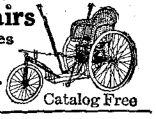

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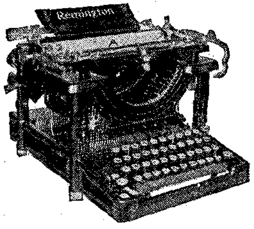

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THE OUTPOSTS OF BRITISH POWER

Continued

at the chief ports of New Zealand and Australia, and then across the Indian Ocean, where again there are memories of Conrad's ships and sea-captains. Here are a number of islands and groups belonging to Great Britain, the most important of which is Mauritius, the scene of the romance of "Paul and Virginia."

We now touch at the coast of East Africa. Landing at the island port of Zanzibar we travelers from dry America acquire the interesting information that this island with adjacent Pemba yields nine-tenths of the world's supply of cloves. Adjacent to Zanzibar are two important British possessions. To the north is Kenya, with the cities of Nairobi and Mombasa; and with Uganda, adjacent inland, it forms one of the most famous hunting-grounds in the world. North of Uganda is the Sudan, also British controlled, containing the head-waters of the Nile. To the south of Kenya and separated from Uganda by Victoria Nyanza (the largest lake in Africa) is Tanganyika Territory, formerly German East Africa, now held by British mandate. South of Tanganyika is Nyassaland, a protectorate. All this country is rich in undeveloped natural resources, both vegetable and mineral. It contains the highest mountains on the continent, two names, Kenia and Kilima-njaro, being familiar to every schoolboy. On the west boundary of Tanganyika, are the second and third largest lakes of Africa, Tanganyika and Nyassa. Such information we glean from guide-books and reference works aboard. Some one produces a clipping from the National Bank of Commerce's *Commerce Monthly,* which reads:

> This entire group of countries is in a highly strategic position from the standpoint of the commerce of Central Africa. Uganda drains the trade of the upper Sudan. Through the great network of inland lakes a large share of commerce of the Belgian Congo, which is probably the richest portion of Africa, reaches the coast by way of this British territory.

Great Britain now, we note, holds a solid strip of territory stretching north and south across Africa, from the Mediterranean to the Cape of Good Hope. And through this will some day run the limited express trains of the Cape to Cairo railway.

We leave Zanzibar and Dar-es-Salaam to cruise around the Cape. After calling at Cape Town we proceed north past the former German South West Africa, now administered under a mandate by the government of the Union of South Africa. As we proceed northward some one reminds us that to the west in the Atlantic are several isolated British Islands, the most celebrated being St. Helena, where Napoleon died in exile. Across the Gulf of Guinea, we reach Nigeria on its north shore, the most populous single British possession in Africa, there being 17,500,000

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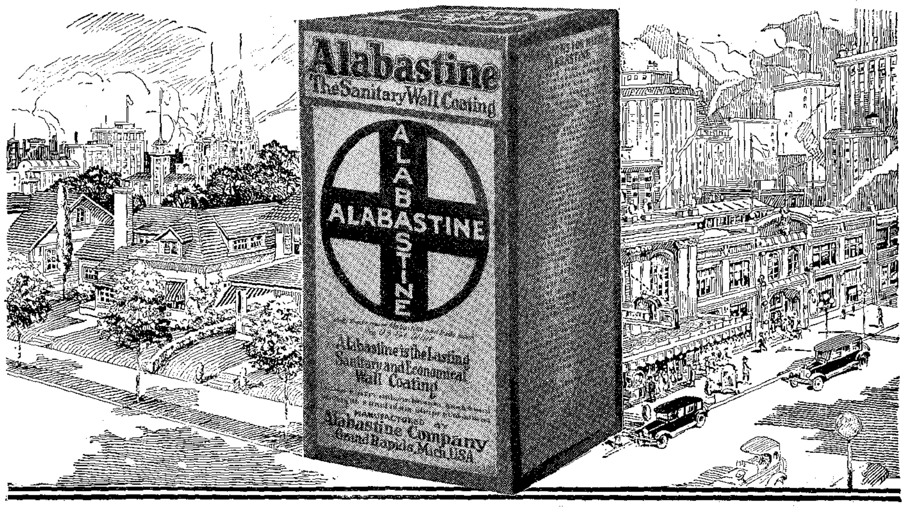
people in colony and protectorate. This presumably was the home of the celebrated young lady who went to ride on a tiger. At any rate it contains the delta of the great Niger River. The chief products here are palm-oil, rubber, ivory and ostrich feathers. There is considerable metal underground and a number of mines have been started. Adjacent on the east is the British mandatory strip of the Cameroons. West of Nigeria is Togoland: the first strip running north and south is French; the second, formerly German territory, is now a British mandate. British Togoland, a sort of African Babel, where the natives are said to speak thirty different languages, is bounded on the west and cut off from the sea by Ashanti. This British protectorate, including the Gold Coast colony, is an important source of gold as well as the usual African forest products. Proceeding westward out of the Gulf around Cape Palmas, and passing Liberia, we touch at Free Town, port for the province and adjacent protectorate of Sierra Leone. Further north along the same coast is the small crown colony and protectorate of Gambia.

From here we might return straight north to London, but there are a few stray outposts we have still to see, so we turn about and head south. We are now in the seas once haunted by the "*Flying Dutchman*," and as we go still farther south we are in the Antarctic regions where the "Ancient Mariner" shot the albatross and began to expiate his sins. By virtue of exploration and discovery the whole rim of the Antarctic continent, all the way round, is claimed by Great Britain. Turning toward the west we reach the Falkland Islands, with the near-by groups also belonging to Great Britain. The chief port is Stanley, East Falkland. It is Britain's only outpost in this part of the world, and is a center for whaling and sealing. It is interesting to be told that from Cape Horn north is the longest stretch of seacoast in the world which contains no British possessions. For, from Drake Strait sixty degrees south of the Equator, to Vancouver Island 49 degrees north, more than one-fourth the way round the globe, not a single island or trading-post flies the Union Jack.

On the northeast coast of South America is, of course, the British portion of Guiana, a valuable source of gold, diamonds and aluminum ore. To the north are the British West Indian possessions and to the west across the Caribbean, British Honduras, on the coast of Central America. After a cruise through the West Indies we come to the isolated coral group, known as Bermuda. In this picturesque land of onions, lilies, and whitewashed houses we are only forty-eight hours from New York, and but little farther from Halifax in British North America. Thus we have made the circuit of Britain's scattered possessions in the four quarters of the globe.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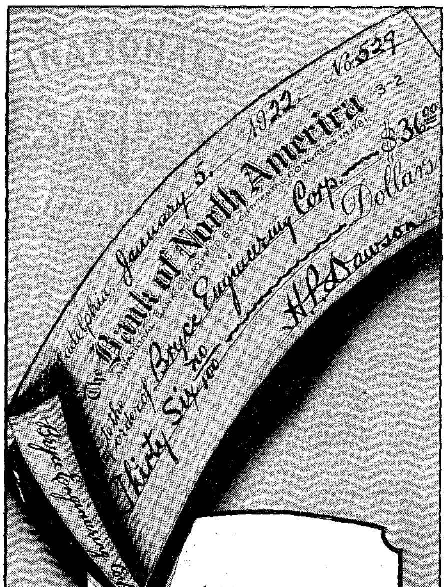
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Philadelphia January 5. 1922
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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE

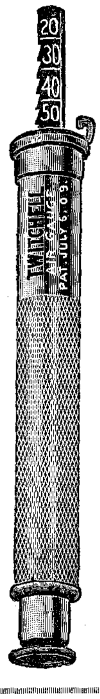
THE FALLING COST OF LIVING IN ENGLAND

ELSEWHERE in this issue, in an article discussing conditions in the British Empire, it is stated that the people in England were, in spite of political troubles, happier in December than they have been since 1914. This statement is made by Mr. Herbert M. Casson, a correspondent of several of our financial journals. The reason for the more pleasant frame of mind of the English populace, we are informed, is an economic one. The necessities of life are cheaper, and the direct result is an increase of the general happiness. Writing to *Barron's Magazine*, Mr. Casson thus vividly describes what really happens when one of those crooked black lines marked "retail prices" on a financial expert's chart suddenly shoots down toward the bottom of a page:

> Suddenly, retail prices fell. Excursion rates were restored on the railroads. Cheaper fares were announced on street-cars and buses. And in practically all retail stores there was a fall of from 10 to 20 per cent.
>
> December 1st was christened "Penny Day" in London. Two-cent fares were restored on the buses, street-cars and underground trains.
>
> A Londoner can now ride half a mile on a bus for two cents, or he can go 8 miles for 12 cents.
>
> The railroads, too, which compete with the buses and street-cars in their suburban service, have surprized and pleased Londoners by a sudden lowering of fares on all suburban trains after 10:30 a.m.
>
> In the stores there has been a reduction of fully 20% from November prices. This makes the cost of living only 68 per cent. above the pre-war level.
>
> In the best grocery stores, for example, bacon is now 50 cents a pound. Bread is 10 cents for a two-pound loaf. Sugar is 13 cents. Margarine is 15 cents. Lard is 20 cents. Cheese is 25 cents. Matches are two cents a box. And a small turkey can be bought for $2.00.
>
> Coal has dropt, too. A ton of "Hard Cobbles" now costs $10.80. As for clothing, a first-class overcoat, by a Bond Street tailor, can be bought for $40; and as for theaters, front seats at the Coliseum, in the first balcony, are now less than a dollar apiece.
>
> Building costs are still high, and there has been no fall in rents. In general, the cost of building materials is 125 per cent. above the pre-war level.
>
> The postage and telephone rates, too, are as high as ever. Letters, either to the next street or to California, require four-cent stamps. The rate on parcels has recently been raised, because of a higher cost of handling in foreign countries.
>
> The sudden fall in prices, in time for the Christmas buying, has given great satisfaction to every one. Even the Communists are less rabid and even the Reds are less Red.
>
> Underneath, there is a more lively confidence that business conditions will improve and that the reduced prices mean a gradual return to the gold standard and a sovereign at par.

LOOK OUT

If one of your tires is carrying more weight than the other three because of less air in the tube, it is being driven to premature destruction.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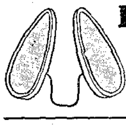

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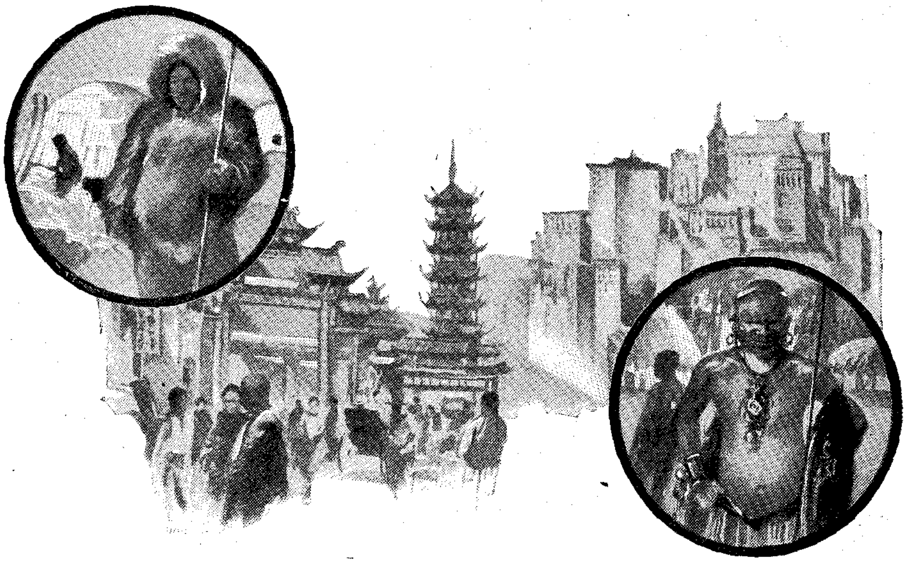
THE WORLD'S WATER-POWER

FRANCE hopes to pay off part of its war debt by riches gained by development of latent water-power. Switzerland has been borrowing millions to harness the cataracts of the Alps. What Henry Ford expects to do with the power generated at Muscle Shoals, Tenn., is a matter of common knowledge. These three examples are sufficient to indicate a very general trend toward increased use of this source of power. It is interesting to note that the United States has 40 per cent. of the developed water-power of the world, and only 6 per cent. of the total potential water-power. According to the United States Geological Survey, the water-wheels of this country have a present capacity of 9,243,000 horse-power. Further interesting facts are set down as follows:

> The leading States in developed water-power are New York, with 1,300,000 horse-power, and California, with 1,111,000. These State totals compare favorably with those for some of the most progressive countries in water-power development in Europe, where France leads with 1,400,000 horse-power. Norway has 1,350,000 horse-power, Sweden 1,200,000 horse-power, and Switzerland 1,070,000 horse-power. The largest percentage of power has been developed in the New England States, where the capacity of the water-wheels installed is 1,381,000 horse-power and the estimated potential power at low water without storage is 868,000 horse-power. In the Pacific Coast States—Washington, Oregon, and California—the capacity of water-wheels installed is 1,893,000 horse-power and the potential power at low water without storage is 11,500,000 horse-power. The largest water-power development in the world is at Niagara Falls, where the plants in operation have capacity of 870,000 horse-power, of which 385,500 horse-power is on the United States side. The capacity of the plants at Niagara is being increased by 114,500 horse-power in the United States and 300,000 horse-power in Canada.
>
> Europe has one-third of the developed water-power in the world. Two plants at Rjukan, in Norway, have a total capacity of 239,000 horse-power, and at Trollhattan Falls the Swedish Government has installed a plant of 155,000 horse-power. At Lake Fully, in Switzerland, the remarkably high head of 5,413 feet is utilized. France, Italy, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland have each developed more than 1,000,000 horse-power.
>
> In Asia, Japan, with 1,000,000 horse-power, and India, with only 150,000 horse-power, are the foremost countries in water-power development.
>
> New Zealand has developed only 45,000 horse-power but is rapidly increasing this amount. Australia has practically no developed water-power. The island of Java has 56,000 horse-power developed or to be developed by plants under construction. Africa possesses only 11,000 horse-power of developed water-power.
>
> The total potential water-power of the world is estimated at 439 million horse-power at low water, of which 62 million horse-power is in North America and 28 million in the United States. Africa is richest in undeveloped water-power, with 190 million horse-power; Asia has 71 million horse-power, South America, 54 million horse-power, and Europe 45 million horse-power.



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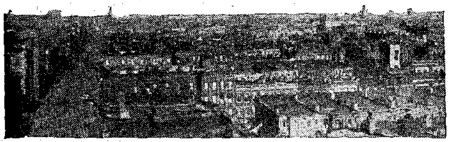

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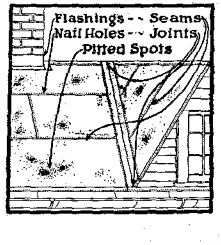

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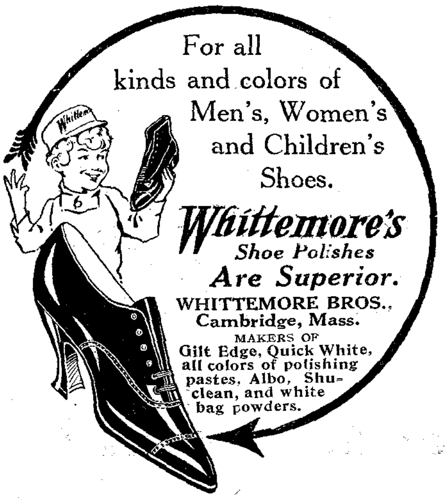

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INVESTMENTS AND FINANCE
Continued

FIRST YEAR OF THE ENGINEER'S BANK

THE cooperative bank which the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers started in Cleveland, Ohio, has now been in operation for a year, and most successfully, according to facts noted by *The Nation*. As we read:

> It has paid-up stock of $1,000,000 of which 51 per cent. was subscribed officially by the Brotherhood and 49 per cent. by various individual members. Profits on stock are limited to a maximum of 10 per cent. Net earnings over this amount are paid as an extra dividend to depositors in its savings fund account in addition to the regular 4 per cent. interest on savings. In its first year the bank acquired resources of $10,000,000. Besides increasing its surplus, it was able to pay a special depositors' dividend of one per cent. The bank is growing in popularity as a depository for trade-union funds as well as for the savings of individuals. It has tended to keep up the rate of interest paid to depositors by other Cleveland savings banks and has introduced the pleasant innovation of computing interest from the date of deposit to the date of withdrawal instead of from fixt dates arbitrarily set by the bank.

BURNING UP THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS A YEAR

DURING the five years 1916 to 1920 we have been burning up property at the rate of $334,544,535 a year, so the National Board of Fire Underwriters informs us after a study based upon more than three million reports of fires. The total loss for the first year period, $1,672,722,677, would, according to the insurance authorities, be sufficient to build 334,000 dwellings at $5,000 each, or enough to house 1,700,000 persons; in other words, the entire population of three States, Nevada, Wyoming and Connecticut. Further facts in the report are thus summarized in a brief article on the editorial page of *Bradstreets:*

> Classifying the fires according to causes, the actuarial bureau's report shows that matches and smoking hazards were considered responsible for $90,000,000 of that loss; electricity caused fire damage placed at $86,000,000; stoves, furnaces, boilers and pipes were responsible for a loss of $63,000,000, and defective chimneys and flues for one of $61,000,000, while exposure, that is, communicated fire, destroyed property valued at $223,000,000. It is particularly interesting to note that, in the board's opinion, no less than 67 per cent., or $856,000,000, of the aggregate loss was strictly or partly preventable. A comparison of the figures by States indicates that New York suffered the heaviest loss, namely, $164,000,000, in that period; Pennsylvania was second with $97,000,000; and Illinois third with $88,000,000. Other States reporting exceptionally large totals were New Jersey with $70,000,000; Ohio, $63,000,000; Texas, $59,000,000; Massachusetts, $58,000,000; and California, $54,000,000.

Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When the winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism starts to tingle in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief from old man Pain.

Better by far than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole does the work without the burn and blister Grandma knew so well.

For colds, aching muscles, sore joints and minor ills, just rub on Musterole.

Don't wait for trouble, keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf.

Recommended often by nurses and doctors, it comes in 35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, $3.

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CURRENT ▾ EVENTS

FOREIGN

February 22.—The Sinn Fein National Convention, meeting in Dublin, adopts a resolution providing that three months from date the Anglo-Irish Peace Treaty question shall be voted on by the Irish people at the polls, and that they shall choose between the Free State and a republic.

February 23.—Demonstrations in favor of extension of suffrage, now being discust by the Japanese Diet, end in serious disorders in Tokyo, and fifty people are arrested.

February 25.—After a four-hour conference, Premiers Lloyd George and Poincaré agree to postpone the Genoa Conference to April 10, and are reported to have completed arrangements for an Anglo-French alliance for twenty years.

Leon Trotzky, Soviet Minister of War, declares, according to a report from Moscow, that if the Genoa conference should not result satisfactorily for Russia, the Reds must resort to arms.

The British Government announces that it will proceed with the evacuation of troops from Ireland.

February 26.—Eamon de Valera begins his campaign against the Anglo-Irish peace treaty in an address at Limerick, urging the people to strive for a republic.

February 27.—Mexico City police battle with 3,000 striking chauffeurs, and four men are killed and at least twenty are wounded, the casualties being equally divided between the police and the strikers.

February 28.—The British protectorate over Egypt is to be abolished and the country recognized as an independent sovereign state, Premier Lloyd George announces in the House of Commons. The status quo, however, will be maintained in regard to British communications and the defense of Egypt against foreign aggression, and all foreign interests will be protected until the final settlement.

Princess Mary, only daughter of King George and Queen Mary, is married to Viscount Lascelles at Westminster Abbey.

A provisional agreement reached between the Allied Reparations Commission and the German Government provides for the annual payment by Germany of 720,000,000 gold marks in cash and 1,450,000,000 gold marks in kind, it is announced.

DOMESTIC

February 21.—The semi-rigid dirigible *Roma,* purchased a few months ago from Italy, crashes to earth and explodes at the Hampton Roads Army base when the rudder fails to work, and thirty-four out of forty-five of its crew are killed, while only three of the survivors are unhurt.

The Senate passes the Bursum bill giving disabled emergency officers of the Army retirement privilege equal to those of disabled regular Army officers.

One man is killed, three are critically wounded, and more than a score are injured when police and armed guards fire on a crowd of 800 striking textile operators at Pawtucket, Rhode Island.

February 22.—A tentative association of railroad workers and miners to secure better pay and better working conditions for their 2,500,000 union members is formed in Chicago by representatives of the sixteen railroad brotherhoods and the United Mine Workers of America. The agreement forming the association requires ratification by the union organizations on both sides.

A board of Army investigators begins an inquiry into the *Roma* disaster.

More than 175 railroads, including every big transportation line in the country except the Pennsylvania railroad, had filed petitions for wage reductions for all classes of employees when the wage docket was closed to-day by the United States Railroad Labor Board.

The Senate ratifies the extradition treaty between the United States and Costa Rica.

February 23.—President John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers, issues an order calling for a referendum strike vote, which it is expected will be completed by March 10.

February 24.—Executive heads of the International Organization of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers, which has a membership of more than 100,000, sign a consent to the entry of a court decree which provides that there shall be no limit to the productive capacity of any individual workman, no limit to the right of the employer to purchase his materials wherever he chooses, and no discrimination against the independent employer.

The subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee decides to send the bonus bill to the full committee without recommending any method of raising money, seven of the nine members refusing to consider the sales tax in any form.

February 25.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reports favorably on the four-Power treaty, after attaching to it a reservation declaring that there is no commitment under its terms to armed force, to an alliance, or to an obligation to join in any defense. The supplementary treaty to the four-Power treaty, the submarine and noxious gas treaty, and the naval agreement, are also favorably reported.

February 26.—The executive council of the American Federation of Labor recommends modification of the Volstead Act so as to permit the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer.

February 27.—The constitutionality of the woman suffrage, or nineteenth Amendment, is sustained by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision on an appeal from Maryland, where an effort was made to prevent the registration of two women as qualified voters.

February 28.—President Harding recommends to Congress a subsidy for American ships through the establishment of a $125,000,000 fund from which loans are to be made at 2 per cent., and Senator Jones and Representative Greene introduce a bill to that effect.

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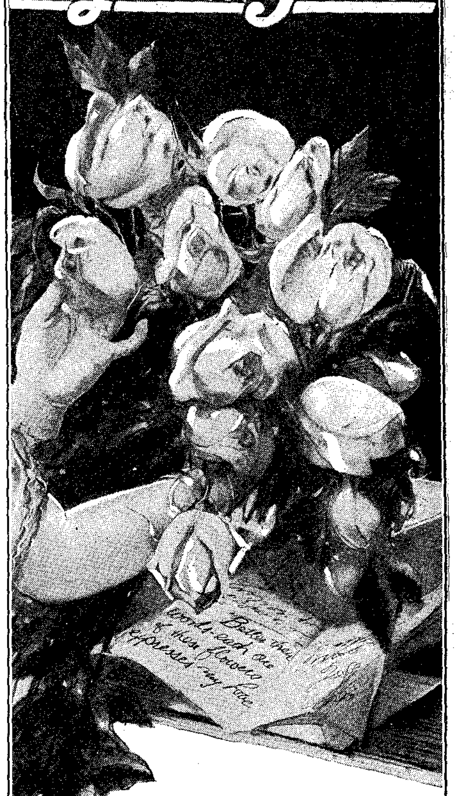

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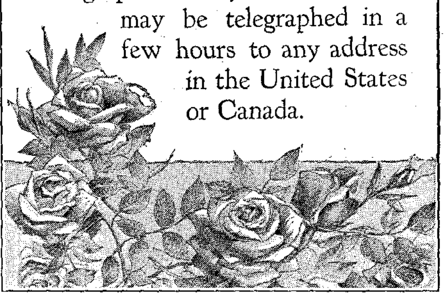

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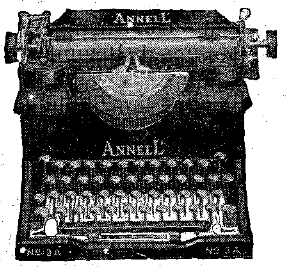

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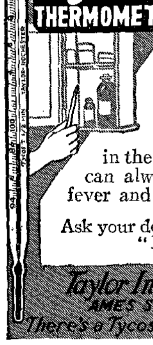

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SPICE OF LIFE—BRITISH BRAND

Mistaken Identity.—THE PLUMBER—"I've called ter see ther old geyser."

JEAMS—"'Er Ladyship's not at 'ome."
The Sketch.

Improving.—It looks as if Russia will be the next country to settle down. Certainly Trotzky isn't being assassinated nearly so often as he used to be.—*Punch.*

Poor Fish.—THE REGULAR CUSTOMER—"I think I'll have some fish."

THE FRENCH WAITRESS—"Pardon, Monsieur, the fish—he is not well to-day."
—*London Opinion.*

Missing.—HABITUÉ—(introducing his wife to favorite hotel)—"Here, waiter, where's my honey?"

WAITER—"I'm sorry, sir, but she doesn't work here now."—*Punch.*

Stimulating the Interest.—It is said that a big business is going on in the States in golf balls made to carry intoxicating liquor. This is a good way of training the player to keep his eye on the ball.—*Eve.*

Where the "I's" Have It.—An American advertisement spells the word "inside" as "insyde." This must have been an accident, because the elimination of the "I" is not really an American tendency.—*Eve.*

Rocky.—With reference to the depression at the collieries, a mining expert declares that bedrock was reached some time ago. We had guessed as much from the kind of stuff we are constantly finding in our coal-scuttle.—*Punch.*

A Minus Quantity.—KIND FRIEND—"I did what I could, Tony—I told her you had more money than sense."

THE VICTIM—"And what did she say?"

KIND FRIEND—"She asked if you had any money."—*The Bystander.*

Something Wrong.—"You heard me say my prayers last night, didn't you, nurse?"

"Yes, dear!"

"And you heard me ask God to make me a good girl?"

"Yes!"

"Well, he ain't done it."—*The Snark's (Starr Wood's) Annual.*

Looking Ahead.—OUTRAGED PROPRIETOR—"What do you mean by comin' into my place and orderin' a dozen oysters with only threepence in your pocket?"

CHEERFUL OPTIMIST—"Well, gov'nor, you see, there is always a chance of findin' a pearl in one of them—perhaps two."—*The Winning Post Winter Annual*

At Reduced Rates.—Sploshkins wanted to sell his horse, so he prevailed on the local dealer to come and see the animal.

"That's a good horse, Mr. Taylor," Sploshkins said to the dealer. "It cost me five hundred pounds, but you shall have it for fifty pounds."

The dealer gasped.

"That's rather a big reduction, Mr. Sploshkins, isn't it?" he asked.

"Well," the vender admitted, "the fact is it bolted one day and killed my poor wife, and now I've got no further use for it!"—*The Winning Post Winter Annual.*

Same Symptoms.—MANAGER—"Stop that, please! You can't dance here, sir!"

GUEST—"We're not dancing! My wife has fainted!"—*The Passing Show.*

Horse-Play.—A South American doctor says he knows a horse that dearly loves a joke. We think this horse must be something like the ones we have been backing recently.—*Punch.*

The Itching Palm.—A retired waiter writes to a weekly paper saying, "I never received more than three pounds a day in my palmiest days." "Palmiest" seems to be the *mot juste.*—*Punch.*

One Among Many.—The throwing of rice at weddings is denounced as a dangerous custom. But surely one additional danger at a wedding is hardly worth considering.—*London Opinion.*

Styles that Return.—This year women are said to be wearing the same kind of hats they wore sixty years ago. In some cases, a lady friend tells me, they seem to be actually the same hats.—*Eve.*

Efficient Remedy.—HISTORY LECTURER—"Can any of you tell me what makes the Tower of Pisa lean?"

CORPULENT IDA—"I don't know, or I would take some myself."—*London Opinion.*

Sure Remedy.—A woman last week asked the Tottenham police court magistrate how she could stop her husband from continually laughing. We know the very tax-collector who could do the trick.—*Punch.*

Grave Doubt.—A Washington statistical expert estimates that the average human being of seventy years of age has spent sixteen years of his life at work. This raises the old question of whether a plumber is a human being or not.—*Punch.*

Careless of Her.—MAGISTRATE—"So you broke an umbrella over your husband's head. What have you to say?"

DEFENDANT—"It was a haccident, sir."

MAGISTRATE—"How could it be an accident?"

DEFENDANT—"Well, I 'ad no intention of breaking the umbrella!"—*The Passing Show.*

Forestalling Curiosity.—THE VISITOR—"My good woman, do you live in this village?"

RESIDENT—"Ay, sir."

VISITOR—"And I suppose you know everyone here?"

RESIDENT—"Ay, indeed."

VISITOR—"Well, you can just tell them my name is Frederick Smith, and that I come from London, where I am a solicitor. That lady there is my wife, and those are my two children, Thomas and Elizabeth. We are having a holiday and intend staying here a week. We have hired the caravan. Last week we stayed at Invercauldy."

RESIDENT—"Ay, sir, I kent a' that frae ma daughter who lives in Invercauldy, but she was sairly disappointed because she couldna tell me whit yer wife's name was afore she was marrit."—*Punch.*